The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street, opposite Postoffice.

C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

M. F. EGAN, Business Manager.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers (per week), 25 cents; subscribers by mail (one year), $10 00.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

☞ TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year (52 issues), $2 00; in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 23, 1872. NO. 219.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The English Papers Advise that the Treaty Negotiations be Dropped.

LONDON, May 22.—The English papers continue to discuss the Treaty of Washington and the supplementary article with undiminished interest. The editorials are generally inspired by a desire to prevent the failure of the arbitration and save the treaty. An article in a contrary sense in the *Pall Mall Gazette* to-night says the whole drift of feeling and opinion in England justifies saying that the worst thing to do with the treaty is to save it. Saving the treaty means offense and humiliation to America or England or both nations. It means the renewal and not the abatement of the ill-feeling it was intended to allay. How to save the Treaty means who shall eat the *leek*, or whether a formal dinner be convened whereby both parties shall agree to eat it in each other's presence. American papers appear to exclaim against the adoption of the supplementary article. Here there is only one opinion: that its acceptance would be discreditable and dangerous. Both peoples would be pacified and content at once if the treaty and the negotiations connected therewith were dropped as an irremediable blunder, for which the two Governments are alone to blame. That is the proper fate of the treaty and the only safe and peaceful way of disposing of it.

Debate in the French Assembly.

VERSAILLES, May 22.—In the Assembly today the debate on the interpellation of the Government with regard to war contracts was continued. M. Audiffret Pasquier replied with severity to M. Rouher, and vindicated his own exposure of the corruptions under the Empire. He vigorously denounced Napoleon and called upon the Empire, in the language of Augustus, to restore to France her legions, her provinces and her glory. The members of the Assembly and the crowds in the galleries were greatly excited and repeatedly interrupted the speaker with passionate outbursts of applause. M. Rouher followed with a speech of two hours' duration, which was listened to with impatience, and is pronounced unequal to the occasion. Gambetta then rose and made a violent and bitter attack on the Empire. The audience were remarkably quiet, and although deep interest was manifested, the speaker received little or no applause. With Gambetta's speech the debate closed and the sitting adjourned.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

PARIS, May 22.—The Commission on Capitulations report relative to the surrender of Strasbourg, and blame Gen. Uhlrich on all points for the capitulation of the city. He is especially censured for securing for himself and officers exemptions from the conditions imposed upon his enlisted men by the German commander to whom he surrendered.

MADRID, May 22.—It is reported that the Carlist leader Ytur be has received a fresh supply of arms, and threatens vengeance on the Carlists who have submitted to the authorities in Guipuzcoa. The last Carlist band in Ledria, numbering three hundred, surrendered yesterday.

Marine News.

SOUTHAMPTON, May 22.—The steamship Rhein has arrived from New York, and the Baltimore from Baltimore.

LIVERPOOL, May 22.—The steamship Scandinavian has arrived from Portland.

The Markets.

LONDON, May 22.—Consols, money 93¼@93⅜; American bonds—5-20s of '62, 90¾; 5-20s of '65, 89⅝; 5-20s '67, 90¾; 10-40s, 90¾.

FRANKFORT, May 22.—5-20s of '62, 96¾.

PARIS, May 22.—Rentes 54 francs, 10 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, May 22.—Cotton strong; middling uplands 11¼d. Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged; red winter wheat 12s 6d. Flour 27s 6d@28s. Corn 29s. Cheese 60s. Tallow 48s 6d.

RELIGIOUS.

The M. E. General Conference.

NEW YORK, May 22.—At the Methodist General Conference this morning the balloting for the three additional Bishops was continued, and at ten o'clock the tellers retired to count the votes. Meantime a discussion took place in reference to the reports of Class-leaders. At eleven o'clock the tellers returned, and announced the vote as follows: E. G. Andrews, 236; Gilbert Haven, 209. These two were declared elected. Ballots were then cast for the remaining Bishop.

At twelve o'clock the tellers announced the vote for the remaining Bishop. Jesse T. Peck, of New York, received 205 votes, and was declared elected. This concluded the election for Bishops.

Delegates were received from the General Conference of the Evangelical Association, held last year at Napierville, Illinois, who were heard on the subject of their union with the Methodist Church.

Presbyterian General Assembly at Detroit.

DETROIT, May 22.—A very successful meeting in behalf of home missions was held last night. A crowded audience was held together to a late hour. This morning the discussion on the demission of the ministry was resumed. Addresses were made by Dr. Humphrey, Dr. McKinney and others. The subject of foreign missions is now before the house, the report of the standing committee having just been presented. A popular meeting on this subject will be held to-night.

Assembly has acted this afternoon on the report of the special committee on benevolence and finance. Provision has been made for a committee of fifteen, to be located in the city of New York, whose treasurer shall be the treasurer of the Board of Home Missions. To this treasurer the churches shall be at liberty to send their benevolent funds for any purpose. Much difference of opinion was anticipated upon this subject, but the views of most of the Assembly were harmonized by the propositions of the committee, and Dr. Musgrave in a happy speech prepared the way for a speedy adjustment of a question that might have proved vexatious. Dr. Elmwood has made a grand speech on foreign missions, and the Assembly has listened with interest to Dr. Warren and other missionaries from the foreign field. The report on foreign missions was then adopted.

The Reformed Presbyterian Synod.

NEW YORK, May 22.—The Reformed Presbyterian Synod reassembled this morning. The question for the day's devotional exercises, "How can the Church influence the community at large to perform aright their several duties?" was amended by the addition of the words "and promote the sanctification of the Sabbath." Various reports were received and adopted. The report of the special committee on church property of Philadelphia Presbytery was presented. Dr. Wilson moved its acceptance and adoption. Rev. Mr. Bell objected to the report in its present shape, and dissented from its adoption in its present form. Dr. Steele said he knew all about the lamentable state of affairs in Philadelphia touching the property now in litigation the details of which have from time to time been laid before the public, and it had been utterly impossible to bring about any compromise whatever. The debate on this subject, which is equivalent to the Book Concern wrangle of the Methodists, continued for nearly two hours, and was participated in by all the prominent members. Without action adjourned.

The Woman's Union Missionary Society

Held its annual meeting to-day, and was addressed by Dr. Waugh, of India, and Dr. MacKoy. The receipts of the society this year were $29,077.

POLITICAL.

Horatio Seymour Passive.

NEW YORK, May 22.—The *World* says: The statement which appeared in the *Evening Post* and *Tribune*, to the effect that Horatio Seymour approves of the indorsement of the Cincinnati candidates at Baltimore, is incorrect. We have information direct that Governor Seymour declines to express any opinion further than the Democracy should abide by the decision of the National Convention.

Maine Democratic Convention.

PORTLAND, May 22.—The Democratic State Committee have called a Convention in this city on the 18th of June, to nominate a candidate for Governor and delegates to the Baltimore Convention.

Detroit Democracy Willing to Take the Greeley Pill.

DETROIT, May 22.—A meeting of the Democratic Association of this city was held at Board of Trade Hall last night. The attendance was large, and all the most prominent party leaders were present. Hon. Wm. A. Moore, member of the National Democratic Committee, presided. The following resolution was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That this Association is in favor of harmonious action between the Liberal Republicans and Democratic parties in the next Presidential election, and that we will support the nominees of the Cincinnati Convention if they are indorsed by the Baltimore Convention.

Nominations for Congress.

LEWISTOWN, ME., May 22.—The second district Republican Convention to-day renominated William P. Frye for Congress by acclamation. Resolutions favoring Grant and Colfax were unanimously adopted.

Rexford, Pa., Democratic Convention.

BEDFORD, PA., May 22.—The Democratic County Convention here to-day instructed their delegates to the Reading Convention to vote for Hon. W. P. Schell for Governor.

WE should be very sorry to hear that there was any confirmation of the truth of the story that ex-President Andrew Johnson was the seducer of the wife of the Postmaster at Greenville, Tennessee, and that, in consequence of it, she committed suicide. As a man who has been President, there would be in this a sort of national disgrace. All of our Presidents have heretofore led irreproachable lives after their retirement from that great office, and it would be lamentable to have a conspicuous exception. Let us hope the evil report has been set afloat by personal or political malice.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

XLII. CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22, 1872.

SENATE.

The session of the Senate did not close until twenty minutes past ten this morning, when an adjournment was had until three o'clock this afternoon.

The *habeas corpus* suspension bill was passed about four o'clock in the morning, by a vote of 38 to 15. It provides that if the owners of or persons in charge of any public inn or any place of public amusement or entertainment for which license is required, and the owners or persons in charge of any stage coach, railroad or other means of public carriage for passengers or freight, making distinction as to admission or accommodation on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude, they shall be punishable for each offense by a fine of not less than $500 nor more than $5,000, and shall be liable to such damages in any United States Court.

By an arrangement between the Democrats and Republicans, the supplemental civil rights bill offered by Mr. CARPENTER was taken up and passed; 27 to 14. It is like Mr. Sumner's in all respects, except that it does not apply to schools, cemeteries or juries.

The House amnesty bill was then passed, yeas 38, nays 2, Messrs. Sumner and Nye voting in the negative. The bill provides that all political disabilities imposed by the third section of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States are hereby removed from all persons whomsoever, except Senators and Representatives of the Thirty-sixth and Thirty seventh Congresses, officers in the judicial, military and naval service of the United States, heads of departments and foreign ministers.

The Senate reassembled at three o'clock. On motion of Mr. EDMUNDS, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the supplemental apportionment bill, which gives an additional representative to several States who have a large fraction. The bill passed. The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After passing a number of bills the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. SARGENT presented the majority report, and Mr. BLAIR, of Michigan, the minority report of the select committee on the charges against the Secretary of the Navy.

The SPEAKER presented to the House the message of the President of May 4th, with the indorsement of its passage by the Senate by the requisite two-thirds vote. He directed the bill to be read in full, because the question was raised whether it required the approval of the President.

Mr. BINGHAM contended that it did, and a colloquy ensued between the Speaker and members.

The SPEAKER finally stated that he was informed by the Clerk that all amnesty bills heretofore passed were sent to the President for his signature.

Mr. RANDALL inquired how the matter would stand if the President should not sign the bill?

The SPEAKER—That is a question for Congress, not for the Chair. It is the duty of the Chair to follow the precedents and practices of the House. It is a purely ministerial duty on his part, and does not involve any constitutional question.

Mr. RANDALL—I have not the least objection, if it will gratify the Republican party, that the President shall sign the amnesty bill at this eleventh hour.

Mr. BINGHAM—Especially after the President's recommending amnesty in his message.

Mr. BECK desired to submit a resolution on the point, but Mr. BINGHAM objected, and the SPEAKER refused to entertain it.

It was finally decided to follow precedent and send the bill to the President.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the sundry civil expenses appropriation bill.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 22, 1872.

NEWS GLEANINGS OF THE METROPOLIS.

A special from Washington says the Senate Finance Committee to-day agreed to strike out the section in the tariff and tax bill authorizing the payment of one-third of the duties on customs in legal tender notes.

The grand Greeley ratification meeting announced for next Tuesday evening will probably be postponed for a day or two longer.

The laborers who have worked on the new postoffice, are about to take steps to obtain pay for the two extra hours they have worked per day since the passage of the eight-hour law.

The annual meeting of the Texas Pacific Railroad took place to-day. Thomas A. Scott was elected President, Henry G. Stebbins, Vice President, and Edward Pierrepont, Treasurer.

The preparations are complete for unveiling to-morrow the statue of Shakespeare in Central Park. The ceremonies will be of an impressive nature.

The rumor of yesterday that the carpenters intend to strike for four dollars a day is gaining credence, as they have not gone to work, and their committee is still in secret session. Some of the German cabinet-makers, upholsterers and furniture manufacturers held meetings to-day and resolved to resist any arrangements to abridge a day's labor, while others have granted the demand of the men for the eight-hour rule. The sash and blind makers are to return to work to-morrow on the eight-hour system in all shops except two, the proprietors of which hold out for the nine system.

The Old Ladies' Home on the church charity foundation of the Protestant Episcopal Church, was formally opened last evening with appropriate exercises.

Having progressed as far as the forty-second page of the bill, which contains fifty-three pages, the Committee rose. The House then adjourned.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The examination of the charges against Dr. Houston, of Baltimore, commenced in that city yesterday. The proceedings are secret.

Greenwood's woolen mill in Philadelphia was burned yesterday. Loss $20,000.

The St. Louis Cotton Association will offer $10,000 in premiums this year, for the exhibition of cotton at the annual fair.

Millions of locusts have appeared in Border county, Kentucky. The trees and ground are literally covered with them, and it is feared they will do much damage to fruit, &c.

In Dayton, Ohio, there are about eighty cases of small-pox, mostly of a mild form and confined to the neighborhood of the pest house, among people not vaccinated. The sanitary police enforce the health ordinance rigidly, and there is no great fear of the disease spreading. The public school has been suspended.

CROP ITEMS.

Of the prospect in Mifflin county the Lewistown *Gazette* says: The grain and grass crops in this county never, to our recollection, looked so poorly as they do at this time of year. Here and there are a few fields which, with continued favorable weather, may yield a moderate crop of wheat, but it is safe to say there will not be one bushel where there were five last year; while of straw there will be but little of any kind—the rye in many places shooting up to head with stalks not fifteen inches high. Clover and other grasses are also extremely short. Corn and oats are growing finely, and with good weather may yield well.

A gentleman of this city, who has recently traveled over the greater part of Washington county, gives a rather gloomy report of the crop outlook. The wheat in many places was winter killed, and, taking the county through, there will not be a half crop. As to the peaches, there will be very few if any; of apples the yield will be abundant from present indications. The late rains have been of almost incalculable benefit to vegetation.

The Mechanicsburg *Journal* says: Wheat fields are in a deplorable condition in this vicinity, and are particularly bad in the upper part of the valley. Many farmers in Franklin county have determined to put their fields in which they planted wheat to other purposes.

It is said the farmers East of the mountains, fearing the entire failure of the hay and other crops, are breaking up their ground and putting in corn for fodder.

The streams are unusually low throughout Delaware county, and the ground has become so dry on the surface as to entirely stop plowing.

It is stated that many of the farmers in Chester county are plowing down their wheat and sowing corn broadcast, and others are sowing Hungarian grass.

"A Pennsylvanian" for Vice President.

[From the Philadelphia Bulletin.]

Pennsylvania holds the centre, and there should the Vice President be. President Grant represents the whole country. Let Andrew G. Curtin, whom false friends tried to involve in the Cincinnati revolt, in vain, or John Scott or any other Pennsylvanian, if there be others equally available and worthy, represent the Keystone State, and Mr. Greeley is welcome to the vote of every sore-headed Republican and every rebel Democrat in the country, and he will then be left so buried out of sight that the deepest subsoil ploughing of his favorite agricultural science will never find him.

[From the Philadelphia Day.]

If the Republicans would carry Pennsylvania for Grant and thus insure his election, they should, by all means, place some popular son of the Keystone State on their ticket for Vice President—Andrew G. Curtin, for instance. If the *Day* were a partisan paper and on the Republican side, we should strenuously insist upon what the *North American* recommends.

In 1850 a Michigan housewife lowered a pail of butter into her well, and the string breaking, it remained there until the well was cleaned out last week, when it came out fresh and sweet, twenty-two years old.

THE OIL REGIONS.

The Latest Reports from the Various Fields.

The following is from the Emlenton *Sun*:

The Harris well is pumping one hundred and fifty barrels per day.

The Harrington well on the Slicker farm is doing twenty barrels per day.

This farm has all been leased at a bonus of two hundred dollars per acre and one-fourth of the oil.

Chalfant, Graff & Co. have got a well on their store lot in Petersburg that is pumping thirty barrels per day.

Dr. Smith and others of Oil City are testing a well on the John Ashbach farm, which promises to be a fifty barrel well.

The Evans well in the ravine southwest of Petersburg, has been drilled deeper, and is now yielding eighty barrels per day.

Treat, Porterfield & Crawford have a new well about twenty rods southeast from the Harris well; it is doing thirty barrels per day.

The Coast well on the Neely farm is about through the rock, the sand is very good, and the prospects for a forty barrel well are flattering.

Another large well has been struck on the southeast corner of the Dan Ritts farm, the production of which is about 125 barrels per day.

On the Adam Ashbach farm, Barny Vensel has a new well doing fully forty barrels per day. It is located a few rods south of his No. 1, on the same tract.

A thirty-barrel well has been struck on the same bank of the Clarion opposite the mouth of Turkey Run. This is leading eastward and considerably off the belt.

Verbach & Co., of Warren, Pa., have got a new well on their lease on the D. Ritts farm, which is pumping over 100 barrels per day. It filled two 250-barrel tanks in four days pumping. The Chambers on the same farm is nearly completed. They have had quite a good show while drilling in the sand. The well has flowed twenty-five barrels a day since they struck the oil vein.

The Lee & Thomas well on the D. Ritt's farm was completed last Thursday, and has since yielded ten barrels per day. A much larger well was looked for by the owners, but "fortune does not always smile."

A new well owned by Palmer & Co., directly south of the Harris, and just a few rods distant, is pumping about one hundred barrels per day. The same parties have a very large well on the Grass Flats; they have not yet been successful in striking oil, but when they began to pump, but some reports from there make it as high as four hundred barrels per day, flowing.

The *Oil City Derrick's Journal*, Lawrenceburg, furnishes the following:

The Armstrong well, on Mud Run, Stubble farm, above the Old Hulings well, has been pumping for some ten days, yielding about twenty barrels per day.

A well on the Slicker farm, owned by Chambers and others, on the west branch of Turkey Run, is in the third sand and large quantities of oil is flowing from the hole as the drilling progresses. Owners and others expect a large well.

It is said that the well on the Colner farm struck some weeks ago, still continues to yield near two hundred barrels of oil per day. This is the largest well in the entire district.

The Pithole correspondent of the Petroleum Center *Record* writes:

There have been no new strikes, but we are hourly waiting on two which promise to be piloted in a splendid sand. They are situated in the borough limits and belong to Tadder, Haskell and others. The Perkins, Billinger & Co.'s well was bailed out and is now doing forty barrels per day. The Oberly well, near the New World tract, about a mile from Plumer, is progressing rapidly. Ten days more will, I think, reward Mr. O. for his perseverance. I learn that many of the oil bubble interests are being hunted up by parties from the east, who, of course paid for them, hence we are looking for the reorganization of many of the companies who had given up all for lost. It will no doubt disturb many of our neighbors who have squatted on their land, but oil lands are becoming valuable, and it is becoming known in the east.

The *Derrick* says: A new strike has been made on the C. E. Button farm five miles southwest of Oil City. The well was struck on Saturday week, and is yielding twenty barrels per day. It is the only well down on the farm, and is owned by Mr. Button. This will doubtless open up new territory.

This is from the Titusville *Herald*: A new well was struck last Saturday night on the Nelson farm, about five miles from this city, on the Spring Creek road. The pressure of gas is so strong that it now runs the engine, and as it issues from the hole makes a roaring noise which can be heard a long distance. This is an entirely new territory, and speaks well for a prolific oil field somewhere in that vicinity. Messrs. Wm. F. Newton, J. B. Wheaton and John S. Tracy, are the owners of the well and A. H. Nelson the land interest.

The *Record* says: A well was struck a few days ago on the Sherman Flats, nearly opposite Bull Run, which is yielding fully twenty barrels per day. The striking of this well indicates a revival of the oil business thereabouts.

The well recently struck by Messrs. Bronson and Sloan, on the Sloan tract, near the Oil Creek Railroad, is steadily yielding forty barrels a day. This strike promises to open up a large extent of territory. Oil Creek oil territory is ahead yet.

Grant Better Than Greeley—A Democratic Opinion.

The Philadelphia *Sunday Transcript*, a Democratic paper of influence, takes the ground that, as between Grant and Greeley, Grant is to be preferred. It says:

As between the two it is not difficult to determine the drift of popular feeling. Be his faults many or few, Grant has done something that is practical. When Greeley was growing fat nowling at home Grant was delivering the nation from the curse of the treason that Greeley invoked. Elected to the Presidency, he has reduced the debt and inaugurated an era of widespread prosperity. Under his administration the crops, furnaces and factories of the nation seem to be having a millenium of industry. Our broad fields are blossoming, for golden harvests, and agriculturists are reaping riches in recompense for their labor. Our banking system—against which Mr. Greeley is opposed—is now thoroughly perfected, and the people are deriving the benefits of a uniform and careful financial management. In fact, all our home-made fabrics are commanding prices heretofore unknown, our farmers are getting higher and better rates for their grain, hay and other products than they have ever realized before, and our finances are full of promise. On this record Grant will go before the people, and it may well be asked how many of the millions appreciating the results of his administration, would, at the pinch, change a certainty for an uncertainty—displace Grant for the shiftless, unreliable and visionary dogmas of Horace Greeley?

STATE POLITICS.

D. F. Caldwell, Esq., of Tyrone, is a candidate for the Republican Senatorial nomination in the Blair district. The county convention will be held on the 5th prox.

The Republican primary elections in Cambria county take place next Saturday, and the convention will meet in Ebensburg on Tuesday of next week.

A number of Republicans publish a call in the Tidioute *Journal*, asking Robert C. Beach, Esq., to allow his name to be presented to the Republican county convention as a candidate for the Legislature.

Miles Zentmyer, Esq., of Huntingdon, declines to be a candidate for Congressman-at-Large on the Democratic ticket.

Colonel T. B. Scaright and C. E. Boyle, Esq., are rival candidates from Fayette county for the nomination for Congress in the Twenty-first District. The Democrats of Indiana are said to favor the renomination of General H. D. Foster.

Colonel A. P. Duncan is announced as a Republican candidate for State Senator in Venango county.

W. H. Shortt is announced as a candidate for re-election to the Assembly in Warren county.

It is now definitely arranged that the world's peace jubilee at Boston will open on the 17th of June, to continue until the 4th of July. The grand jubilee ball will take place June 26th. Invitations have been issued to the President and members of the cabinet, the diplomatic representatives of foreign nations, the Governors of the various States and Territories, and the Mayors of the principal cities in the country.

It is estimated that there are in Chicago 10,000 carpenters, 8,000 bricklayers, 2,000 plasterers, 2,000 painters and 3,000 stone cutters, while more are constantly arriving. This enormous demand for workmen in that quarter has quite probably had something to do with the prevailing strikes in other directions, by making labor so scarce as to enable it to dictate its own terms.

The Eloping Bigamist.

A few weeks ago we related how a gay young man, who had married a wife in Ann Arbor, Michigan, came to this city, wedded a respectable young woman on the South Side, and set up a boarding house on Wylie avenue; and how, on receiving letters from his legal wife, he became uneasy, and finally eloped with his second wife, leaving sundry bills unsettled in this city. The New York *Dispatch* gives the sequel to this story, narrating the arrival there of wives No. 1 and No. 2, and their discovery of the object of their search in a private boarding house on Twenty-fourth street. The young man had run out of means and was working at a dental establishment in that city. The meeting of the two sisters is graphically described; the "runaway" having fallen fainting into her injured sister's arms. The names given by the young man to the police, after his arrest, are evidently fictitious, and we withhold them for the present. The matter will go before Court for investigation. Several parties here will pay their respects to the young man should he be brought on to this city.

Try White River Flour.

Best flour for the money in the country.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Quick Work in the Senate.

The Ku-Klux, Civil Rights and Amnesty Bills Passed.

THE LATTER SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT.

The Treaty Not Yet Reached.

THE UNDERSTANDING AS TO INDIRECT LOSSES.

Lobbying on the Tariff and Tax Bill.

Supplemental Apportionment Bill Passed.

A Strong Anti-Greeley Movement.

Another Reunion and Reform Convention.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22, 1872.

Quick Work.

The Senate passed the Ku Klux bill at six this morning. Civil Rights at seven and the Amnesty at about nine. The latter bill has been signed. The Civil Rights bill omits the school and jury and cemetery clauses, and relates only to public conveyances and hotels. It is believed the House will pass this, but it is not thought the Ku Klux bill can become a law. Adjournment is now expected June 3d.

An Unparalleled Scene

Took place in the executive session to-day, when the investigation into the premature publication of the late correspondence began. By resolution the Vice President was authorized to administer the oath to all Senators present, with the view of questioning each concerning the matter. All in the Chamber rose and were sworn. After this those who came in were sworn separately. Each Senator was asked whether he had communicated any information regarding the treaty to any one. Senate in confidence to any outside party, or had furnished anything relating to the correspondence to newspaper men, directly or indirectly. Each one knew whether he personally had obtained their news. It is understood that all Senators passed the ordeal successfully. As a next step it becomes necessary to find from the correspondents who have printed the news.

The Treaty.

To-morrow it will be decided whether to go on with the consideration of the treaty or devote the day and evening sessions to the business of legislation and leave the treaty for a special session. The latter solution of inquiry has brought attention to ascertaining what really took place among the Joint Commissioners concerning indirect claims. The subject-matter known says that the English Commissioners fully understood that such claims were to be made part of our case, but with the understanding that they would not press them with the view of pecuniary settlement, but only to have the doctrine involved passed upon. It was the understanding regarding the ends for which they would present the matter in our case that gave rise to the statement that the claim for indirect damages had been waived before the Joint Commission. In the preparation of the case special attention was had by Secretary Fish to making it a chapter that would strike the popular mind of the country, and it was in presenting it with this view that it appropriated so near to a positive demand for a money settlement for all indirect damages which could be made a matter of estimate, as to excite the universal opposition of the English people. Still, several of our officials do not believe that the English Cabinet would have formally objected to our case, had not the members become possessed with the idea that the Tribunal as constituted was hostile to Great Britain, and so hostile that it would not be safe to have our claims for indirect losses heard by it. The English Cabinet also construes the chapter on consequential damages to make a clear demand for money settlement, and hence the charge that such claims were contemplated by the terms of the treaty or by the understanding of those who framed it. Secretary Fish, however, holds that inasmuch as there is no definite sum named in our chapter on indirect losses, that technically no demand for pecuniary settlement has been made, and that Adams has disobeyed his instructions of 27th to Gen. Schenck, in which he wrote: "You are aware that neither in the case presented by this government at Geneva nor the United States Commissioners asked for pecuniary damages on account of that part of the Alabama Claims called indirect losses, which the British government think are not within the province of that tribunal."

A Strong Lobby.

The Finance Committee has worked hard all day. Delegations of tobacco men, distillers, rectifiers and boatmen, have all been heard to-day, and the salt men tried to gain admission. The lumbermen will meet the Committee to-morrow. The pressure of these various delegations has given to the Senate lobbies the aspect of a town meeting throughout the day. The publication of the tariff and revenue bill as it passed the House thought them in swarms to Washington. The ship building interests are working hard to strike out Holman's amendment for free materials for steamboats, clause allowing part payment of duties in greenbacks, and the same ready for use at a moment's notice. At five minutes to two P. M. the Virginius got under weigh. At the same moment we slipped our chain, went to quarters and cast loose the battery and sanded down the decks fore and aft. The Virginius passed within hail on our starboard quarter. Her crew manned the rail, neither showing a gun; made preparations for slipping and buoying cable. This being done I caused the men to leave their quarters, their beds, equipped, to be deposited at the guns

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1872.

THE hailing of JEFFERSON DAVIS is now regarded by GREELEY's supporters as a trump card, and elaborate and graphic descriptions of the scene and the antecedent particulars are being published as an electioneering document. It may win strength from the adherents of DAVIS in the South and sympathizing copperheads in the North, but with the great mass of the American people who hold that it was a mistake that DAVIS was not punished for his great crime, we don't think the attempt will succeed. If quite a contrary effect is not produced we shall be mistaken.

DEMOCRATS are asked, in order to "beat GRANT," to support HORACE GREELEY, who avers that he is and ever will be a Republican, for President. Some of them manifest a disposition to do so. Mr. GREELEY and his friends, compared with the Democratic party, are as one to ten. Why not invite Mr. GREELEY, in order to "beat GRANT," to go for a Democrat? He proposes to be a stickler for the majority rule, and how could he decline the invitation, more especially if the Democrats—as no doubt they would—be as liberal touching the platform as the Cincinnati Convention?

THE Springfield *Republican* thinks that the Philadelphia Convention could not do a braver thing than nominate CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS for President, nor a wiser thing than nominate COLFAX for President and Gen. HAWLEY for Vice-President. Such a ticket it thinks "would represent perhaps better than any other the best average sentiment of the Republicans as a party," and "would reconcile many voters" not satisfied with either GRANT or GREELEY. The opinion is expressed also that a large body of the Republicans would rejoice to see some such thing done, but that there exists not the courage to "make the break."

MR. GREELEY in his letter of acceptance plants himself squarely on the Cincinnati Platform, and seems not to doubt that he is going to be elected on it. Of course his election depends on the degree of support accorded to him by Democrats. In the *Tribune* of the same date we read: "The Cincinnati Platform is the high water mark of the best and purest Republicanism." Of course then Mr. GREELEY desires to be regarded only as a "high-water mark" Republican. This might be a good argument to address to Republicans, but it applies equally to General GRANT; but whether it is a good argument wherewith to win Democrats to Mr. GREELEY is a question for themselves to decide.

SENATOR CONKLING is at it again. This time he wants the Associated Press reporter in the Senate turned out for misrepresenting him, as he alleges. The reporter shows that he did not misrepresent the Senator. His dignity, however, is wounded, and he asks the Senate to salve him over. For a considerable time, of late, this great American upstart has been quiet, that is, quiet for him; and hopes were beginning to be entertained that he was profiting by experience. But this was a mistake. With CONKLING there ever exists a strong necessity to make himself offensively conspicuous and an injury to any cause he espouses. The position which he unfortunately occupies has given him the power to do a great deal of mischief, and it would be difficult to name another, however bitterly opposed to the Republican party and General GRANT, who has done them so much injury. Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING is a heavy load for the Republican party to carry.

ON the thirteenth of next month a convention of pisciculturists is to be held in Cincinnati, looking to the adoption of a policy for the preservation of fish in the great lakes. It is said by persons having a business and official relation to the subject that the number of valuable fish in the lakes is not now more than one-fourth of what it was five or six years ago, and that unless a system of State and National laws is devised and enforced to check the present ruinous spoliation they will within a period of ten years become almost wholly extinct. It is to be hoped the deliberations of the convention may take a wider range than that proposed, confessedly important as itself is. The conference should not limit itself to lake fishery, but should embrace the whole subject of river pisciculture as well. For legislation is as much needed in the one case as in the other. The splendid fish with which our streams formerly abounded have decreased in as marked a manner as their kindred of the lakes, and whatever measures are urged should be general instead of local. It is, indeed, a question whether a national Bureau of Pisciculture is not as much demanded as an Agricultural Bureau, and whether the benefits which it would be likely to confer upon the people would not in the end fully equal those derived from the other department.

THE immigration from Europe this season is without precedent in the history of the country. From all quarters of the Old World the tide seems to have set in equally strong. Ten thousand persons of this class recently landed in New York on a single day, exclusive of the large numbers who are constantly arriving at other ports. During the last month twenty-nine thousand persons sailed from the port of Liverpool alone, nearly all of whom were destined for the United States. The deportation from Ireland is enormous. Spite of the fact that that country was never more materially prosperous than at present, that rapid improvements are going on in farming, agriculture, stock-raising and other correlative enterprises, with a corresponding amelioration in the condition of the laboring classes, the volume of emigration gives no sign of diminution: hundreds on hundreds, according to the local papers, being constantly held back for want of immediate accommodation. A similar tide has set in throughout England and Scotland. In the latter country the farm servants have set on foot the collection of a fund to enable those of their countrymen to emigrate who may desire to do so, in order that the wages of those who remain may be raised by a reduction of the home labor supply. In all of these instances the high rates of pay given to mechanics and workingmen in this country are cited as the primary cause of the immense hitherward flow, a fact which those journals which are howling against the iniquities of protection, and setting up the standard of Free Trade and HORACE GREELEY, would do well to remember in the pauses of their assaults on our home industries. Why does not the tide set the other way, O revenue reformers?

THE latest recruits announced for GREELEY are HORATIO SEYMOUR and General BEAUREGARD, and GREELEY's committee in their latest bulletin say that he is the favorite of the leaders in the rebellion. There is nothing inconsistent or unnatural in this. What are the objects of these rebel leaders they of course are not free to declare. But in view of the doubt hanging over the question whether the Union is really restored or only pinned together, to be sundered the first moment the leaders in secession get to be strong enough, their preference for GREELEY is not without special interest. Another attempt may be within their purpose. With GREELEY in the White House he would be on their side. He stands pledged to them. In December 1860 he wrote as follows:

"Most certainly we believe that governments are made for peoples, not peoples for governments—that the latter derive their just power from the consent of the governed; and whenever a portion of this Union, large enough to form an independent, self-subsisting nation, shall see fit to say, authentically, to the residue, 'We want to get from you,' we shall say—and we trust self-respect, if not regard for the principle of self-government, will constrain the residue of the American people to say—'Go!' We never yet had so poor an opinion of ourselves or our neighbors as to wish to hold others in hated connection with us. But the dissolution of a government cannot be effected in the time required for knocking down a house of cards. Let the cotton States, or any six or more States, say, unequivocally, 'We want to get out of the Union,' and propose to effect their end peaceably and inoffensively, and we will do our best to help them out—not that we want them to go, but that we loathe the idea of compelling them to stay."

MR. GREELEY has never retracted this. These are his sentiments to-day. As President he would put them in practice should an occasion offer. Is it any wonder that SEYMOUR, BEAUREGARD and the chiefs of the rebellion should declare for him? But is their reason a good one why those who stood for the Union in the bloody arbitration which was closed, under the leadership of GRANT, with a decision against the heresy of secession, should support GREELEY? Is a man holding such sentiments fit to be President?

BALTIMORE, commonly known as the "monumental city," may with as much reason be called the city of conventions, not less than eleven assemblies of that class for the nomination of Presidents having met there since 1832. The Cincinnati *Volksblatt* reviews them. In Baltimore in 1831 met the Democratic Convention which nominated JACKSON; in 1840 VAN BUREN was there nominated, and in 1844 JAMES K. POLK. On the 1st of May, 1844, the Whigs nominated HENRY CLAY at the same place. In May, 1848, at the Convention in Baltimore the Democrats nominated LEWIS CASS for the Presidency, and in June, 1852, they there nominated FRANKLIN PIERCE. About the same time and in the same place the Whigs nominated Gen. SCOTT. On the 18th of June, 1860, the Democrats convened in Baltimore. Having before held their Convention in Charleston, it broke up in disorder, because the Northern delegates refused to recognize the platform which gave slaveholders the right to carry slavery into the Territories. After a session of ten days in Charleston it was transferred to Baltimore. There, also, the members failed to agree, and the Southern delegates withdrew from the Northern, and on June 23 nominated BRECKINRIDGE, while the full Convention had taken DOUGLAS as its candidate. On the 9th of May the Constitutional party, as it called itself, in National Convention at Baltimore, nominated BELL, of Tennessee. On the 6th of June, 1864, LINCOLN was nominated for his second term in Baltimore. On the 9th of July, 1872, another Convention will assemble in the same city to nominate a candidate for the Presidency.

THE RAIN-FALL.

Some days ago reference was made to the fact that the rain-fall in Pittsburgh, during the past nine months, averaged but two inches per month, while from the first of February to the middle of May, a period of three months and a half, the average fall was but one inch per month. So far as can be learned, no record had been kept of the quantity of rain and melted snow at Pittsburgh, until the organization of the Signal Service, in 1870. The remarkable scarcity of rain, within the period above stated, has excited much interest throughout the country, and tables of comparison are being published in the principal cities. By taking the record kept at Canonsburg, near this city, as published in the annual reports of the Department of Agriculture, together with the record kept at the Signal Office in this city, since January, 1871, we are enabled to give a summary of the monthly rain-fall for a period of six years, as follows:

	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
January	1.78	.97	2.67	4.64	4.62	2.38	1.20
February	2.54	2.86	1.03	2.05	3.46	2.21	.87
March	5.34	4.01	5.76	3.87	3.25	1.34	1.34
April	....	1.37	2.54	.89	2.51	1.75	1.04
May	1.07	5.10	3.18	3.67	3.41	4.07	.96
June	4.64	1.97	.85	5.84	2.83	4.67	....
July	3.51	3.60	4.08	4.23	3.46	3.31	....
August	3.43	1.84	3.33	1.43	3.81	1.61	....
September	6.35	1.15	7.36	5.49	2.04	1.56	....
October	4.06	2.85	1.52	2.80	3.56	2.66	....
November	2.44	1.59	2.96	2.35	1.08	3.30	....
December	3.17	2.02	1.69	3.32	1.78	1.25	....
	36.89	28.93	35.55	37.26	35.39	30.82	....

The yearly average, according to the above figures, is 34.20 inches, and the monthly average 2.85 inches. It will be seen that, with the exception of 1867, the rain-fall was less for 1871 than for five years previously, and was about four inches below the average. In the month of March, April, May and June, for the years named, the rain-fall was as follows: 1866, 8.95; 1867, 12.45; 1868, 10.21; 1869, 13.27; 1870, 12.10; 1871, 8.14. Taking the rain-fall for February, March, April, and the twenty-two days of May which have elapsed, and the total for that period is but 3.21. The spring of 1866, and that of 1871, were unusually dry, the total rain-fall being a fraction less than nine inches in the former, and a fraction over eight inches in the latter, from the first of March to the last of June. To obtain the same quantity, this spring, as last, would require a fall of 4.80 inches between this date and the last of June; and to bring the amount to the aggregate of other spring months, given above, would require a fall of nearly ten inches. While the record shows a gradual diminution for a very considerable period, and particularly during the months when moisture is most essential to the maturity of the principal crops, yet it does not exhibit such a scarcity of rain as should cause serious uneasiness to the agriculturist, nor does it give a reasonable ground to speculators to advance the price of breadstuffs. The crops have not suffered yet to any extent, and the prospect now is that there will be abundance of rain within a few days. Individual reports of yesterday show that very heavy rains had fallen or were falling in various parts of the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys, and the indications at this writing are that Western Pennsylvania will be favored with abundant showers.

WOODEN PAVEMENTS—"GET THE BEST."

The property holders residing along a number of unpaved thoroughfares in the new districts have availed themselves of the provisions of the Penn Avenue act, for the purpose of grading and paving. It is understood that the commissioners will adopt a wooden pavement, as no one now thinks of putting cobble stones on the main avenues of the city. Since there are good, bad and indifferent wooden pavements now before the public, the necessity of thorough inquiry into the merits of the better kinds meets the commissioners at the beginning of their work. They should by all means be guided in their selection by the results of experience, here and elsewhere. Indeed, they would be derelict in duty did they not examine thoroughly into the merits of each—discarding this, and avoiding that, as experience has shown this and that defect—and adopting the one which, in all material points, has demonstrated its utility under the severest tests of actual use. The choice of pavement is the most important act they have to perform, and next to that is the duty of seeing that the work is faithfully done according to contract. And just here, without going into detail as to how conclusions have been arrived at, we must express the conviction that the "Stow Foundation" is the best of all wooden pavements yet tested. The results of experience demonstrate its superiority in every essential respect. The square laid in front of the Monongahela House, about a year ago, has stood the severest tests which any pavement can be subjected to—the heaviest loads which can be placed upon wheeled vehicles in this city having been hauled over it for the express purpose of breaking it down; but it stood the strain with no more sign of yielding than if an ordinary carriage or wagon had passed over it. It stands up under immense weights as though it were an arch, and no ordinary or extraordinary travel can move its bed or destroy the evenness and integrity of its surface. These results are attained through the application of correct principles in the laying of the foundation, and thorough workmanship in construction. If it should become necessary to take up a portion for the purpose of repairing pipes, or making gas or water attachments, this can be done as readily as with cobble stones, and without the slightest damage to contiguous parts, or any appreciable deviation from the true line of surface. Then, as to the manner of construction: while it is true that more or less risk has been run in getting a good, honest job, under all previous contracts for wooden pavements laid in this city, no such hazard will be taken in adopting the Stow pavement, as we are prepared to vouch for every yard of it being laid thoroughly well, on the honor of gentlemen. All this can be safely said in favor of the "Stow Foundation" pavement. If as much can be claimed for any other, let it be so. Let gentlemen interested give this pavement a thorough examination, and we shall soon have many miles of it in use.

ACCORDING to the California papers, petroleum has been discovered in San Fernando district, Los Angeles county. A German paper, the *Pionier*, says that in the county named there exists not only a real coal oil well, but a coal oil basin of considerable extent. At different points within the area referred to the ground has been bored with a uniformly favorable result. In some places the oil appears at the surface as a natural spring, containing from 60 to 65 per cent. of burning material, a proof that the quality of the oil farther down must be very good. "If we are rightly informed," the *Pionier* says, "already 250 barrels have been shipped, and 150 barrels more are lying at the place ready for conveyance to the oil refinery here." A company with a capital of a million dollars has, it seems, been formed and incorporated for the development of these "oil mines," the company having secured possession of one hundred and sixty acres of land including the oil basin, and as this California oil is believed to be very superior to our Pennsylvania article, it is fully expected that the oil fever will soon rage in the Golden State much more virulently than it has ever raged on the eastern side of the mountains. This expectation is surely reasonable, as it is reasonable to suppose that the basin discovered does not contain all the oil in California. We must add that our authority expressly guards against the suspicion of making sensational statements.

A SAGACIOUS correspondent of the Missouri *Republican*, the leading Democratic organ of the Liberal Republican movement in the West, cautions that paper, and through it the opponents of President GRANT generally, against conducting the canvass on merely personal or party grounds, and says that to overlook the far stronger ground of "one term limitation" argues a fatuity equally surprising and preposterous. This writer declares that as regards President GRANT particularly, there is not the slightest justification for harsh and discreditable personal criticism, or bitter, carping political objections; and he warns the coalition that any semblance of persecution will inevitably excite sympathy for their object among the masses, and cause them to stand by him all the more firmly and closely. The stress of opposition, he therefore argues, must be made upon the broad ground of belief in the inexpediency and danger incident to the doctrine of eligibility for a second term, and the needlessness of the prevailing practice relating thereto. On such a basis alone, he considers, can the movement be made to succeed. Such a mode of conducting the campaign would certainly be far preferable to the methods which now seem likely to be employed, but even if this plan should be adopted it is not easy to see how it would help the opposition. Not to discuss the question whether, under the peculiar organization and operative forms of our government, eligibility for a second consecutive Presidental term is intrinsically politic, it is certain that the principle applies no more conclusively against President GRANT than any of his predecessors. There have been six Presidents of the United States each of whom was his own successor, and all of whom discharged the duties of their office with as much ability and integrity during the last term as the first. Indeed, the Liberal candidate has himself emphatically stated that the re-election of President GRANT was advisable, on the ground that his experience would make him better qualified "for that momentous trust in 1872 than in 1868." This opinion was given less than eighteen months ago, at which time Mr. GREELEY thoroughly believed that the President's renomination would place him under the strongest incentives which usually influence men to do their best. Whilst it is to be hoped, therefore, that the opposition may profit by the suggestion of the writer in question, it is difficult to see how it can affect the ultimate result, and it is perhaps fortunate for Mr. GREELEY that he has announced his intention of delivering no speeches until the close of the campaign. He might else, upon the basis of his former "ideas and convictions," be called upon to take the stump in advocacy of the claims of his probable competitor.

NEW AMERICAN INDUSTRIES.

It is an interesting fact not generally known that they now make raisins in California which surpass in excellence the best of those imported from the old world. Mr. JARVIS, owner of the famous Vine Hill Vineyards, last year made many thousand pounds of raisins from his Burgundy grapes, and he thinks that equal success may be attained with other varieties. These raisins are sold at twenty cents a pound. To become independent of Europe in so important a luxury is certainly no insignificant step in American progress. Looking at the subject from this point of view we are reminded of another fact of like tendency, which has lately come to our knowledge. Though caviare is "caviare to the general" now as it was in SHAKESPEARE's time, our readers are, no doubt, aware that it is an important article of industry and commerce. Up to the end of the eighteenth century its use for food and chiefly as fasting diet was for the most part confined to Russia and Italy, but now it has select lovers in most civilized lands, and while Southern Russia is the great seat of its manufacture, it is made in other countries, in Germany for instance. The sturgeon in its varieties—from which fish caviare is chiefly made—though called by the Romans "of fishes the most noble," is not much thought of as food by the moderns, and is fully utilized only where caviare is made. This preface will enable some readers to take in the import of the following facts. Two Germans from Holstein, the Messrs. SCHACHT, living near Lake Erie, were concerned to see that the fishermen of the lake derived little if any benefit from the multitudinous sturgeon in which those waters abound. In fact, these fish were of so little value to their captors that the Messrs. SCHACHT had no difficulty in making a contract with the fishermen by which they were enabled to get an abundant supply of sturgeon on very moderate terms. Then, with the small capital at their command, the two Germans put up a shanty on the shore of the lake, in the neighborhood of the great fishery houses, and at once went to work in the business of preparing dried sturgeon and making caviare. Precisely how long they have been thus engaged we are unable to say, but the German paper of Cincinnati, the *Courier*, to which we are indebted for our knowledge of them, says that the business of the Brothers SCHACHT has already acquired considerable dimensions and renown, for they not only send their caviare, which equals in quality the genuine Russian, to all parts of this country, but they export it in large quantities to Europe and other quarters of the world.

THE first of May was signalized by the formal opening of the new University of Strassburg, and the scene, taking it all together, was such as could have been exhibited nowhere outside of Germany. In the first place, in no other country would it have been possible within a year to found and furnish a University with so extensive and complete a corps of eminent professors, and then the enthusiastic participation of high representatives of the government, and indeed of the entire nation in the inauguration of an institution of learning, was a fact distinctively German. The streets of the city were filled with interested multitudes from the surrounding country and from distant parts; twenty-six universities were officially represented by deputations of professors. The Swiss universities of Basel, Bern and, Zurich and the Austrian universities of Prag, Gratz and Vienna were among those which welcomed the birth of the young sister, or rather first resurrection of the old. The ceremonies of the occasion began and ended with appropriate music, and the intermediate speeches and addresses were all pervaded by the earnest spirit which indicated the importance attached to the enterprise. A salutation was read from the "assembled German *Reichstag*" which expressed "heartfelt sympathy in the fortunes of the newly acquired province" and "firm reliance that the university of Strassburg, mindful of its old renown, will furnish a secure abiding place for free science." Royalty also had a good word for the new school, and in the course of the day messages and congratulations by telegraph came pouring in not only from all parts of Germany proper, but from German Austria and Switzerland. No wonder that there are scholars in Germany and that education flourishes there.

A SINGLE fact sometimes serves in place of a lengthened statement to indicate or illustrate social and intellectual revolution. In the Lyceum at Casale in Italy a young Jewish scholar, LEONE OTTOLENGI, was lately appointed Professor of the Latin and Greek languages. He is a native of the town. Mr. MOSES LEVI, son of the Rabbi at Cuneo, sometimes called Coni in Piedmont, was lately made professor of history and geography in the college of the town, and Mr. TOBIAS LATIS, of Batigliano, the only Jew among many candidates of the Catholic faith, was lately appointed teacher in the Normal school at Pisa.

A Calumny Refuted

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The following falsehood from a late Sheffield paper has been extensively republished in this country to the prejudice of the American steel manufacturers, and knowing how utterly destitute of any foundation in fact the statement attributed to Mr. Mundella, M. P., was, I waited upon Mr. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury, during last week, and called his attention to it. That gentleman denounces the whole story, so far as he is concerned, as a pure fabrication, and has authorized me to contradict it publicly, which I now do in his own language, that "there is not one word of truth in it from beginning to end."

JAMES M. COOPER.

PITTSBURGH, May 20, 1872.

"In the course of a speech at the annual meeting of the Sheffield Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Mundella, M. P., touched upon the late *steel debentures* regarding which he said: 'I assure you it was a great pleasure for me when in Washington and New York to make a fight for the honor of Sheffield merchants, and it was really practically admitted to me by Mr. Boutwell, the Secretary of the Treasury (the whole thing is settled now, and there can be no harm in mentioning it), that the claimants had no case, and that the whole affair was got up by steel merchants of America on speculation, hoping to entrap manufacturers, and thereby to lay an embargo on their goods, and secure to themselves a monopoly of the trade.'"

A NEW and remarkable rifle is being introduced into the German army, and what are deemed warlike preparations are going on in other respects. The government has determined to establish stations in the frontier fortresses for carrier pigeons. The strong places of Cologne, Metz and Strasburg are to be first supplied—a circumstance which points to a belief in the probability of a new war on the western frontier of Germany. Meanwhile the exodus of Germans to America is going on at an unprecedented rate, involving not only a great loss of national wealth, but of fighting men.

MR. EDWARD ATKINSON, the well known Massachusetts political economist, fairly and squarely bolts the Cincinnati nominations. "Lest I should be supposed to intend to support this nomination, I desire to say that if I have been 'a humble candle of the Lord in promoting the nomination of Horace Greeley' for President, I desire to atone for my want of sagacity and astuteness by opposing his election in every possible way."

THE New York *Express* is of opinion that not less than "half a million of Democratic voters will act regardless of any convention though against Grant,"—that is, they will go for Greeley. Taking the statement to be correct, the number is too small to do Greeley any good, and large enough to be fatal to the Democratic party. And still the *Express* has a hankering after Greeley, as a smart thing to do.

THE Washington dispatch to the Philadelphia *Press*, referring to the proposition by the *North American* that "a Pennsylvanian" for Vice President on the ticket with Grant would be a wise thing to do, observes that "the nomination of Andrew G. Curtin to that office, or some other equally powerful citizen, would do much to harmonise the conflicting elements in that State."

PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Governor.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT

For Supreme Judge.
ULYSSES MERCUR.

For Auditor General.
HARRISON ALLEN.

For Congressmen at Large.
HARRY WHITE,
LEMUEL TODD.

For Presidential Electors at Large.
ADOLPH E. BORIE.
JOHN M. THOMPSON.

For Delegates at Large to the Constitutional Convention.
William M. Meredith, Philadelphia; J. Gillingham Fell, Philadelphia; Harry White, Indiana; William Lilly, Carbon; Linn Bartholomew, Schuylkill; H. N. McAllister, Center; William H. Armstrong, Lycoming; William Davis, Luzerne; James L. Reynolds, Lancaster; Samuel E. Dimmick, Wayne; George V. Lawrence, Washington; David N. White, Allegheny; W. H. Ainey, Lehigh; John H. Walker, Erie.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A prominent citizen of New Brunswick, one of the fathers of the Atlantic cable, has conceived the project of making a continuous roadway from the Continental railroad system to the port of Cape Breton.

The Memphis *Avalanche* says the officeholders of that city compose "as atrocious a Tammany as ever afflicted New York." Nearly every one of them, however, is understood to be in favor of the Cincinnati reform movement.

One of the iron beds in the Adirondack mountains, New York, has recently been traced for a mile in length, seven hundred feet in width, and forty feet deep, and found to consist of almost solid ore.

As compared with some other portions of the West but little is heard of Nevada. It is stated, however, that the gold yield of Nevada county alone has been $5,000,000 per annum for two years past, and this year it will be $7,000,000.

A well known New York physician has invented a species of electric spectacles which contain a regular galvanic pile in little shell cases, connected with the side pieces of the spectacles, and in putting them on this is applied behind the ears to the bare skin. One of these on each side of the head keeps up a constant electric current through the brain, the nerves of the face and head, and their muscles. The current is said to be so slight that it is not felt, yet so constant that it cures every unnatural condition of these parts.

The New York *Tribune* of yesterday prints an elaborate expose, the result of several weeks of careful inquiry by reporters, accompanied in their investigations by public officers, and thorough analysis by a scientific chemist, showing that the milk trade of that city is one monstrous and flagrant swindle, and that more than seventy-five thousand quarts of water are daily sold as adulteration in the milk, at a loss in money of nearly, if not quite, ten thousand dollars a day, and incalculable cost of health and life.

The cotton seed, which until lately planters considered as mere refuse, is now being utilized to a remarkable extent. In New Orleans alone there are six establishments, with a capacity of a hundred thousand tons a year, and an invested capital of a million and a half dollars.

The rice crop along the lower Louisiana coast is reported to the New Orleans *Picayune* as "especially flourishing," while "the ratoon cane, which has hitherto displayed so much sluggishness, is coming out in a manner so positive as even to induce the most careful managers to brag about what may come of it."

A prominent citizen of Brookline, in this State, has been arrested and fined for the heinous offence of training some vines in the way they should go on a trellis work in front of his own house on Sunday. It is understood that the vines themselves are now under sharp surveillance.

The New York residence of General Washington in 1783 is shortly to be opened as a place of summer resort. The "Beekman Mansion," as it is called, is pleasantly situated, overlooking the East river; has a fine lawn, walks and fountains. The place is eminently historical.

A new British steamship company has been formed for the purpose of establishing a trans-Pacific mail line to connect parts of China and Japan with the Northern Pacific Railroad as soon as the latter shall have been completed. American enterprise should frustrate this movement by occupying the ground in advance.

A new mode of evading the liquor law has been adopted in Maine. A large manufacturer of cider has appointed a number of agents for its sale, giving them powers of attorney, and they have disposed of large quantities by the glass on the ground that they are simply clerks or agents of the manufacturer. A number of lawyers hold that the sale in this manner is legal, and it is said that agents will be appointed in this way throughout the State.

A new cotton region has been discovered in the Cabezon Valley, Lower California. Immigrants from Texas passing through this valley are supposed to have dropped the seed while traveling, as the cotton is growing wild in profusion. The Cabezon valley is now inhabited by a small tribe of peaceable and industrious Indians who raise considerable corn, watermelons, pumpkins and other vegetables and cereals. The fibre of the cotton is said to be of excellent quality.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Bowles, of the Springfield *Republican*, who has been "cutting up" in some other directions, lately, is now about to cut up into building lots and sell his seven acres tract of land in Springfield, for which he expects to get $100,000.

The long promised series of papers by Emilio Castelar, the great Spanish Republican orator, is commenced in the June number of *Harper's Magazine*, and will be continued through the year. Senor Castelar begins with a review of the work of the eighteenth century, proceeds to an exposition of the Democratic tendencies of Europe, and draws striking portraits of Lamartine, Victor Hugo, Lamennais, Raspail, Rochefort and Gambetta.

Gen. Woodford says the celebrated war song, "We are coming Father Abraham, three hundred thousand more," was written by a quiet Quaker gentleman. Probably he wrote it in his shirt sleeves. At all events he laid aside his Quaker principles, if not his coat, during its composition.

Among the recent arrivals at the English colony in Iowa, are four baronets' sons, one of whom is a son of a general who greatly distinguished himself in the Indian mutiny. These gentlemen come as permanent residents.

European papers are filled with accounts of the calm courage of Professor Palmieri during the late eruption of Mount Vesuvius in remaining at his post in the observatory during the entire period of the convulsion. With his life in his hand, he established himself in the midst of a circle of craters. Observing their eccentricities as calmly as he might have watched the harmless movements of a planet, he has collected a mass of volcanic data far exceeding, in scientific value, any that ever before been harvested on the sulphurous soil of Vesuvius. Men have got the Legion of Honor and the Victoria Cross for far less conspicuous valor.

The Prince Abdallah-el-Guennaouri, nephew of the Emperor of Morocco, has been arrested on a charge of treason. The Prince Abdallah is heir-presumptive to the throne of Morocco. It is supposed that he has a secret understanding with Prussia, and that he has agreed to carry out the policy of M. de Bismarck in Algeria.

Christian Sackow, a compatriot of Ole Bull is the latest "star" in fiddler. He has invented and plays a violin with twelve strings, four are arranged as in the old-fashioned fiddle, and the others are of fine steel wire tuned to accord.

Another marriage is on the tapis in Paris, which has created quite a breeze among the American colonists there. The parties are Baron Carl Freilander von Forstner and Miss Emily Wheelwright, of New York city.

Queen Victoria's annual summer garden parties have commenced at Buckingham Palace upon a much grander and more extensive scale than heretofore. It is said that our countrymen fairly overwhelm the American Minister in London seeking for invitations to the royal entertainments.

Miss Emma Abbott, the popular and very promising soprano singer of Dr. Chapin's church, of whose pursuit of a musical education under difficulties we some time ago gave an account, sailed for Europe last Saturday. She is sent out by her friends in the church in order that she may perfect her musical education, and a large company of them were at the dock to see her off. Miss Abbott, it will be remembered, went to New York as a protege of Miss Kellogg, and is now considered one of the most promising young sopranos of the day.

Rev. William H. Milburn, the "blind preacher," has obtained a decree of divorce from his wife in Morgan county (Ill.) Circuit Court. Mrs. Milburn deserted her husband several years since, and it was upon this ground that the decree was granted. The lady was formerly a beautiful belle of Baltimore, and was married in marriage to the eloquent divine while he was chaplain of the National House of Representatives.

The New York Astor House boasts of an old gentleman who registered his name on the books of the hotel the first day it opened, and has been there ever since, a period of nearly thirty-four years.

It is reported that Gen. Longstreet is about to make his home at Adrian, Michigan, for the purpose of educating his children there, and that Jefferson Davis is going to settle in New York.

DRY GOODS.

Silks, Silks, Silks.

Jas. Caldwell

INVITES SPECIAL ATTENTION TO HIS NEW STOCK OF

SPRING GOODS,

Which will be found Unusually Attractive.

BLACK FRENCH SILKS, all qualities.
BLACK AMERICAN SILKS.
New Styles in STRIPE SILKS, for Spring and Summer Suits.
RICH PLAIN SILKS, for Evening Wear.
JAPANESE SILKS, a very fine assortment and choice styles.
SILK POPLINS, ALPACAS and MOHAIR LUSTRES.

FANCY DRESS GOODS,

A Magnificent Assortment.

SUIT LINENS, GINGHAMS, CHINTZES, PRINTS.
HONEYCOMBS AND MARSEILLES QUILTS.
NOTTINGHAM and TAMBOUR LACE CURTAINS.
SHEETING MUSLINS, IRISH LINENS.
DAMASK TABLE LINENS.
NEW STYLES SILK SACQUES.
LACE SHAWLS AND SACQUES.
LADIES SUITS, a very fine assortment.

118 and 120 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

JOS. HORNE & CO.

RETAIL STORES.

NEW GOODS,

SUMMER STYLES.

Black Lama Lace Goods.

A large line of BLACK LAMA LACE JACKETS and SACQUES, from $8 up.
BLACK LAMA LACE POINTS, a very great bargain.
BLACK ENGLISH THREAD LACE POINTS and SACQUES.
LADIES' STRAW HATS and BONNETS.
MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S STRAW HATS, all desirable styles and qualities.
FOX PONS, all the New Shades.
GROS-GRAIN RIBBONS AND SCARFS, all the New Tints.
PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS, Plain Black, Colored and Silk, with Varnished Handles.
Also, a full line of the
NEW CHANGEABLE SILK PARASOLS,
SILK RAIN UMBRELLAS,
ALPACA AND FANCY GINGHAM UMBRELLAS.
HARRIS SEAMLESS AND ALEXANDER KIDS.
LADIES' TWO-BUTTON UNDRESS KIDS.
Ladies' and Misses' Plain and High Colored SILK GLOVES.
LISLE GLOVES, Plain, with Stiff Gauntlets, for Ladies and Misses, in great variety.
Gentlemen's LISLE, SILK, LISLE, DOGSKIN and KID GLOVES, a complete assortment.

All at Lowest Prices Possible.

197 and 199 Penn Avenue.

EDUCATIONAL.

LAKE ERIE FEMALE SEMINARY,
PAINESVILLE, OHIO.

On the plan of the Mt. Holyoke School. Board and Tuition, $150 per annum.
Fall Term commences SEPTEMBER 5th.
For Catalogues, with full information, address
Miss MARY A. EVANS, Principal.

PLANING MILL,
Lumber Yard and Box Factory.

G. A. MUNDORFF.

Manufacturer and Dealer in
Sash, Doors, Frames, Mouldings, &c.,
Cor. Mary and Twenty-third sts., East Birmingham, Pa.
Every description of PINE AND HEMLOCK LUMBER on hand and delivered to order. Weatherboarding, Paling, Laths and Shingles constantly on hand. Sawing and Re-Sawing done with dispatch.

STENCILS

STEEL STAMPS,
BURNING BRANDS,
SEAL PRESSES,
CANCELLING and RIBBON STAMPS,
STENCIL COLORS.
BRUSHES and ALL STENCIL MATERIALS,
WHOLESALE AT

W. A. BUNTING'S

STENCIL ROOMS,
184 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh.

ARTIFICIAL STONE,

PATENTED NOVEMBER 10, 1868.

MILLS & CO.,

Manufacturers of
STONE FOR SIDEWALKS, FIRE-PROOF FLOORS, BUILDING STONE, HOUSE FRONTS, BELT COURSE CORNERS, SILLS, LINTELS and CEMETERY WORK.
Also, Dealers in Best Imported and Native CEMENTS, FIRE CLAY, PLASTER, WHITE LIME AND SAND, SEWER PIPE AND CHIMNEY TOPS.
Office and Warerooms: 258 LIBERTY ST.
TTSS

Provide Against Danger.

At this season all the great lines of travel begin to swarm with human beings intent on business or pleasure. Are these moving multitudes aware of the danger which ensues from drinking different varieties of water and breathing atmospheres to which their lungs are unaccustomed? Do they realize how important it is to be pre-armed with an antidote that will defend their systems from the evil consequences of such changes and from all ailments and disturbances which arise from the miasma so plentifully evolved from the soil at this period of the year? Such an antidote—certain in its protective operation and free from everything objectionable in its composition and flavor—has been for twenty years before the world. No instance can be adduced, during that period, in which Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has failed as an acclimating medicine, or as a preventive of the bodily ills to which the undefended system is liable in unhealthy localities.

A good appetite, perfect digestion, a vigorous condition of the nervous system, functional regularity, and a pure and active circulation, are the elements of health, and these signal blessings may be secured and perpetuated by the use of this powerful, yet harmless, vegetable tonic. Such is the experience of all who have ever taken it as a safeguard against the diseases which debility, irregularity and a morbid condition of the solids and fluids of the body are sure to invite.

English Hair Brushes,

ENGLISH HAIR BRUSHES.

A large variety of Finest English Hair Brushes. Also, a very fine assortment of the best Buffalo DRESSING COMBS and ENGLISH TOOTH BRUSHES, for sale at the lowest prices, at

JOS. FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.

The PUREST LIQUORS of all kinds for medicinal purposes, constantly on hand.

PURE OLIVE OIL,
PURE OLIVE OIL.

I have on hand a very Superior Article of Oil for table use, the Pure VIRGIN OIL OF AIX, superior to any oil in the city. Those wishing a strictly Pure and Genuine Article can procure it in large or small quantities, at

JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
No. 84, corner Market street and Diamond.

SIMMONS'S LIVER REGULATOR,

BROWN'S ESSENCE OF GINGER,
HORSFORD'S ACID PHOS.,
ROBINSON'S CORN PENCILS,
HOLMES'S EXT. BUCHU,
HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT,
VEGETINE,

Received and for sale by

George A. Kelly & Co.,

Cor. First Avenue and Wood Street.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Chartered in 1852.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. E. McKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

DRY GOOD

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Commercial Banking Company, ALLIANCE, OHIO.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name to transact

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

AT ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to all business entrusted to them.

Special attention will be given to Collections in ALLIANCE, CANTON, MASSILLON, SALEM, LEETONIA, LISBON and NEW LISBON, and all other points in this part of Ohio.

Remittances made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

Reference—Tradesmen's National Bank.

DAVID MORGAN, W. D. REES,
C. G. MANFULL, J. MCINTOSH.
H. W. TESTERS, Cashier.

W. W. Morrison,

BANKER,

WEST MIDDLESEX, PA.,

TRANSACTS A

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

BUYS AND SELLS

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Special attention paid to Collections in all parts of the country.

Remittances Made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

REFERENCES:

Exchange National Bank, Pittsburgh.
Jas. R. McVay & Co.
Central National Bank, Philadelphia.

Security Trust Co.

Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania,

NO. 64 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL,

$1,000,000

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

President.....DAVID GREGG.

Directors.

WM. WILLIS, PHILIP BENTEL,
J. V. MCDONALD, BENJ. SINGERLY,
JAMES T. BRADY, HON. ROBT. MCKNIGHT.
B. L. FAHNESTOCK, HARTLEY HOWARD,
DANIEL EUWER, L. J. BLANCHARD,
C. A. FETTERMAN, DAVID GREGG.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Deposits Solicited and Interest Allowed on same. Dividends, Coupons, etc., Collected Without Charge.

ALL CLASSES OF SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

TTha

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

We offer for sale the following Local Securities at Par and Accrued Interest:

Pittsburgh City Water Bonds, 7 per cent. Interest;
Pittsburgh Penn Avenue Bonds, 7 per cent. Interest;
Ormsby Borough Bonds, 7 per cent. Interest;
South Pittsburgh Borough Bonds, 8 per cent. Interest;
Birmingham Market Bonds, 8 per cent. Interest.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 22, 1872.

We would call the attention of investors to the local loans advertised to-day in our columns. As these loans are all issued for improvements in and around the city, which in themselves enhance the safety and credit of the corporations issuing them, the expenditures being all for permanent improvements, no safer or better investment can be made, and buyers can feel that besides getting a good interest for their money they are assisting in the development of the resources of the city. There are five classes of these loans, bearing seven and eight per cent. interest.

The City of Pittsburgh Penn avenue bonds are so well known that they need no description. They are seven per cent. twelve year registered bond, free from all taxes, and are a first mortgage on all the property abutting on the avenue.

For a long investment the Water Loan bonds are preferable, as they are dated October, 1871, and run twenty-five years to matur ty. They are issued under the act of Assembly of 1868, and the various supplements the reto, which act makes them a first lien on the water rents of the city. They bear 7 per cent. interest and are free from State, county and municipal taxation.

The Borough of South Pittsburgh bonds are issued under act of Assembly of February 10, 1872, authorizing the borough to borrow a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars for the purpose of purchasing ground and building a hose house and to purchase a hose carriage and all equipments necessary to operate the same. The bonds bear *eight per cent. interest*, and are free from all taxes except for State purposes, are dated May 1, 1872, and mature in five years. Deducting the State tax, they will pay investors 7.6 per cent.

The Birmingham Market House bonds are issued for the purpose as indicated by their title, bear *eight per cent. interest*, are free from county and municipal taxation and run ten years to maturity.

The Ormsby borough bonds are issued for street improvement and correspond to our Penn avenue bonds. They bear *seven per cent. interest*, and are free from all taxation and run twelve years to maturity.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	113¾	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1864	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1865	114¼	114¼	114¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1867	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1868	116¼	116⅛	116⅛
10-40s	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝
New 5s	112¾	112¾	112¾
Gold	113¾	113¾	114
Currency 6s	116¼	116¼	116⅜

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	113¾
United States 6s of 1881	113¾
United States 5-20s of 1867	113⅝
United States 5-20s of 1864	113¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	114¼
United States 10-40s	111⅝
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	115⅛
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	116¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	116⅛
Union Pacific Railroad	
Central Pacific Railroad	
Currency Sixes of 1895	116½

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

May 22, 1872.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Gold	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	114	114	113⅞
Canton	92½	92¾	93	93¾	93¾	93¾
West'n Union Tel	76¾	76¾	76¾	77	77	76¾
Quicksilver	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
Pacific Mail	54¼	54¼	54½	55	55	55
Adams Express	58	58	58	58		
Wells-Fargo Ex	58	58	58	58		
American Express	79		79	79		
United States Ex	49		49	49		
New York Central	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
N. Y. Central scrip						
Erie	71½	71¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾
Reading						
Michigan Central	117		117			
Michigan Southern	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼
Illinois Central	137		136			
Cleveland & Pitts	91	91	91	91	91	91
Chicago & North'n	76¾	76¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾
Do. preferred	87	87	87	87		
Rock Island	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾		
St. Paul	38	38	38	38		
Do. preferred	78	78	78	78		
Wabash	37	37	37	37		
Do. preferred	67	67	67	67		
Fort Wayne	98	98	98	98		
Ohio and Miss'i	48¼	48¼	48¼	48¼	48¼	47¾
Chicago and Alton	117		116¾			
Do. preferred			106			
Boston, H'rfd & E	127¾	127¾	127¾	127¾		
Harlem	130		130			
New Jersey Central	108¾		108¾			
Union Pacific	40¾	40¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
Tennessee State bonds	73	73	73			
Do. new			73¾		73¾	
South Carolina, July	68	68	68		68	
South Carolina, April			96		96	
Missouri sixes						

The exchange market still works close, and to-day from 50 to 75 cents a thousand has been paid by the banks wishing to increase their Eastern balance. Money is quiet, with no pressing demand, there being not sufficient surplus to lower rates.

The rain has started vegetation into life with a rapidity that emulates Jonah's gourd. The beneficial effects are felt not only in the farming regions, but throughout the central portions of the State, where forest fires have been raging. The damage from fire in timber regions is estimated at two to three million dollars.

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn'a Central	87¾	Lehigh Valley R. R.	59¾
Phila. and Erie	29¾	North Penn'a R. R.	50¾
Lehigh Navigation	44¾	Camden and Amboy	122¾
Catawissa	45	Schuylkill Navigat'n	15¾
Oil Creek & Alley R.	39	Reading	99¾

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, May 22, 1872.

REMARKS—As we write, late in the evening, general rains are falling, which will have a good effect upon the wheat and other crops. No other changes to note in the market, and these will be found below.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce received for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	6,742	5,518	12,260
Apples, bbls	569	811	1,380
Cheese, boxes	1,319	1,298	2,617
Corn, sacks	5,831	5,807	11,638
Wheat, sacks	5,026	2,315	7,341
Barley, sacks	2,956	997	3,457
Rye, sacks	825	369	894
Oats, sacks	9,530	8,641	18,181
Butter, packages	282	317	599
Bacon, pieces	3,434	2,877	7,311
Bacon, tierces	316	247	563

Below will be found the wholesale prices of the market unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—Market quiet and firm, with sales reported as follows: Soda ashes, common, 4¾a4¾c; refined, 5¾a6c; nitrate soda, refined, 5¾c; nitrate soda, crude, 3c; pots, 10c; pearls, 11c.

APPLES—Receipts 100 bbls. Market dull; choice $4 50a5 00 ₱ bbl.

BUTTER—Receipts 48 packages. We are reported sales as follows: Choice fresh roll 22a23c; prime 18a22c; prime packed 18a20c; baker's 15a16c.

BRANS—Prime white $3 00a3 25 ₱ bushel; common and mixed, $2 50.

BROOM CORN—Market dull; sales at 6a8c ₱ lb as to quality.

BROOMS—We quote as follows: Fancy $4 50; No. 1, $4 00; No. 2 $3 50; No. 3, $2 75; common $2 25a2 50 ₱ doz.

BAKING POWDER—Royal ¼-lb cans $1 50 per doz; Banner ¼ lb cans per doz, $1 75; ½ lb do $3 50; 1 lb do $6 00.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—We note a large demand for cured hams, and prices of all articles in hog products have a tvanced. Below we give the latest figures: Uncanvassed sugar cured hams 12c; canvassed sugar cured hams 12½c; sugar cured shoulders 8c; plain do 6¼c; rib sides 8c; clear do 8½c; clear do 9c; breakfast bacon 10¾a11½c; dried beef 17½c; mess pork $15 ₱ bbl; lard sausage 10c; lard in tierces 9¾c; do half bbls 10¾c; do kegs and buckets 11¾c. Receipts bacon—pieces, 660; tierces, 25.

CIDER—The demand is limited and sales are made at a range from $8 to $13 ₱ bbl, as to quality.

CANDLES—The demand is fair, and sales are made at the following figures: Stearine, 14 ounces, at 19½c; full weight, 16c; 14 ounces, 16c; 12 ounces, 15c; weight 19½c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—There is a better demand, with sales of Pennsylvania at $5 50 ₱ case.

PICKLES—Eastern ₱ bbl $12 00a17 00; western $10 a12; per hundred 750.

CHEESE—Receipts light, being only 35 boxes. We quote: Ohio factory 13½c; dairy 12a14c; dairy 10a12c.

COUNTRY BACON—Hams 9a9½c; shoulders 4½ a5c ₱ lb; clear sides 6a6½c ₱ lb; country hams 8c ₱ lb.

CANNON OIL—We quote at 19a20c in round lots, and 22c from store.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's Bell berries $18 ₱ bbl; cultivated Bells, boxes $4 25a5 50.

CEMENT—Louisville Hydraulic cement $2 50a2 75 ₱ bbl; Rosendale $4 50; Eagle $2 00; Beeson's Phœnix Hydraulic $3 50a3 75; Johnstown $2 25; calcined plaster $4 50; land plaster $3 50a3 75 ₱ bbl.

DRIED FRUITS—Apples 9a10c ₱ lb; peaches, halves, 9a10c ₱ lb; mixed 7a8c ₱ lb; peeled 15a15c ₱ lb; blackberries 15a16c ₱ lb; dried cherries 8a8c ₱ lb; seedless 25a30c.

FEATHERS—No 1 26c wholesale, and 28a30c in a small way; mixed stock 40a60c.

EGGS—Supply is in excess of the demand and sales are made at 13a14c ₱ dozen.

GROCERIES—We have no change to note in prices of groceries. The market remains firm for all leading articles and a fair amount of business doing. Below we give actual sales:

Sugars—Refined, crushed, granulated and powdered 13c; cut loaf 14c; A coffee 12c; B 11¾c; Ex C 11½c; C 11c; yellow 10½c.

Coffee—Rio, prime 19¾c; good 19¼c. New Orleans sugars, fair, 9¾c; good 10c; prime 10½c; choice, 11c. Eggs are weak and lower, sales.

Coffee—Rio 25¾c; prime 24¾c; good 24½c; fair 24c; Java 31c; Laguayra 26¾a27c. Molasses—Syrup, roasted coffee, loose and in one ℔ packages, 28c ₱ ℔.

Syrups—Havemeyer & Elder 65c; H. & C. Extra 70c; White Honey 60c; Extra Silver 55c; Red Head 52c; Lavender 50c; common 40a45c.

New Orleans Molasses—New crop, prime, 68c; choice 70c.

Rice—Carolina choice 9¾c; Rangoon 8c; Patna 9c.

Spices—Pepper grain 23c; pure ground 25c; Cassia bark 50c; cloves 29c; nutmegs $1 25.

FLOUR—The receipts are on the increase, being 1,185 bbls since our last report. Choice brands winter wheat flour are in demand at good prices, while low grades are inactive. Store rates are as follows: Fancy winter $7 50a8 00 ₱ bbl; good family $6 50; baker's $6a6 50; spring wheat $6 75a7 25; ordinary brands $5 50a6. Some leading dealers insist that fall prices will rule during the season. We quote: National white wheat $10 70; Pan Handle, Southern winter, $10; Morning Glory, red winter, $9 60 per bbl.

GRAIN—The receipts for some days past have been extremely light. This has to a certain extent held up prices to the present standard. Since our last the following lots were received:

Corn, sacks	921	Oats, sacks	931
Wheat, sacks	731		

For several days past no barley and only one small lot of rye received. Wheat—The receipts show a falling off amounting to 2,019 sacks. Wheat continues the leading article, previous prices being maintained notwithstanding the decline in the West. We quote nominally: red western $2 05a2 10; white $2 10a2 25. Oats are steady with a good trade demand. We quote sales of mixed at 54a55c; prime white 56a57c ₱ bushel. Corn—we can report a fair jobbing demand, with sales of shelled at 66a67c. Rye—Prices we have before quoted has been maintained. The receipts were less than 900 sacks. We quote at $1 00a1 05 ₱ bushel. Barley—In the season just over, we did not learn of any transactions; spring 78a80c; fall 80a85c ₱ bushel.

CORN MEAL—Demand active at $3 50 ₱ bbl.

HAY—Baled, on wharf, $28 32 ₱ ton.

HORSE—Sales at 65a70c ₱ lb for 7/8.

HUSKS—Demand active at 2¾a3¼c.

HONEY—Prices nominal, at 23a24a30c ₱ lb, as to quality.

HEMP—Sales rough Kentucky at $165 ₱ ton; single dressed $240; scutched $350a360.

LARD OIL—No 1 extra is held at 83a85c; No 2, 69a73c; Cincinnati and Chicago winter strained 78a80c.

LIME—Perrysburgh white and Cleveland $2a2 25; Easton $1 75; Belfast white $1 50.

MILL FEED—Middlings $1 80a1 90; seconds $1 45 at 60; shorts $1 15; chopped corn and oats $1 50; chopped corn $1 40; bolted corn meal 75c.

OIL BARRELS—Iron hooped $1 75a1 80.

SEEDS—Clover $6 00a6 25; timothy $3 00a3 25; flax seed $2 50a2 60.

POULTRY—Live chickens are held at 75a85c ₱ pair, by the coop.

TEA NUTS—Sales at 5¾a6c ₱ lb.

POTATOES—Sales of car lots at 55a60c per bush.

RAGS—Country mixed at 4a4¼c.

SALT—Car load $1 80; store $2 00.

SUMAC—Sales of Tennessee made at 4¾c ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales at 6¾c ₱ lb.

WILLOWS—Sales Kentucky at 10c.

WHISKY—Highwines 92c; common rectified 92c; S. P. proof rectified 1 00a1 05; five and ten years $1 ₱ gal 65 ₱ gallon; old Monongahela whisky $6 90a8 00 as to age.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, May 23, 1872.

REMARKS—The oil market was in a very demoralized condition, buyers and sellers being apart in their views. The result was we have no sales to report to our readers in the present issue. Holders are demanding the previous day's figures, buyers, however, don't see it in that light.

CRUDE.

We have nothing new to note. The asking rates were: Spot 10¾c; May 10¾c; June 10¾c; Parker's $4 00. No sales were reported.

REFINED.

The market continues to be well supplied. In the absence of sales we can only give the asking rates, viz: Spot 23¼c; May 23½c; June 23½c; July 23¾a 23¾c for eastern delivery.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, May 22.—*The Courier* says: There was very little change in the market, and little disposition to operate. On upper road $4 05 was the top, and at the close the ruling figure, although there were sales a little below. On lower roads no sales were quiet. We have no change to note. The market closed quiet with sales of 7,000 bbls at quotations.

NEW YORK, May 22, closing 21st.—Crude in bulk fair amount offering at 13¼c; for crude in shipping order a sale of 3,000 bbls at 11¾c; refined steady with a moderate demand; weights for short delivery at 23¾c; sales 1,000 bbls, last half June, at 23¾c, and 7,000 bbls each month, June, July and August, at 24¼c; cases 25¾a29¼c. For Philadelphia delivery the market is more active and prices are firmer; sales 7,000 bbls refined, first half June, 23¾c; 1,000 bbls deliverable to middle June 23¾c, and 4,000 bbls June on private terms.

OIL CITY, May 22.—Market quiet and nothing doing; prices unchanged from yesterday.

ROUSEVILLE, May 22.—Market quiet and steady and held at $4 00.

PETROLEUM CENTER, May 22.—Market quiet and steady at $4 00.

TITUSVILLE, May 22.—Market firm; spot $4 00 bid; $4 02¾ asked; nothing doing.

PHILADELPHIA, May 22.—Market quiet; S. W. 23¾c; crude 12¾a12¾c; cases 28½c; no sales; futures, June 23½a23¾c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

NEW YORK, May 22.—Market very quiet and nothing doing; May 23¾c; June offered at 23¾c, no transactions.

ROUSEVILLE, May 22.—Market firm and quiet at $4 05a4 05.

OIL CITY, May 22.—Market very quiet and nothing doing at $4 12½a4 17½.

TITUSVILLE, May 22.—Market quiet and firm; nothing doing yet; bidding $4 00 for spot, holders asking $4 04½a4 05.

PETROLEUM CENTER, May 22.—Market quiet at $4 00; nothing doing.

PHILADELPHIA, May 22.—May 23¼c; June 23¾c; July 23¾c.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Barrels.
Aladdin Oil Works	Tweddle	74
P. P. Miller	Fairview Oil Works	225
Hutchinson & Co	Fairview Oil Works	224
W. J. McCulla	Sterling Oil Works	234
Fawcett, J. & S	Fairview Oil Works	240
J. Bushnell	Brilliant Oil Works	151
Waring & King	Cosmos Oil Works	464
H. McKelvey	Cosmos Oil Works	460
Wm. Stewart	Sunbeam Oil Works	474
L. P. Tacks	Citizens' Oil Works	199
Thomas. King	Commercial Oil Works	199
Fisher & Hill	American Oil Works	906

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		
H. W. G. Tweddle	74	Fairview Oil Works	1,188
Sterling Oil Works	234	Brilliant Oil Works	154
Cosmos Oil Works	952	Sunbeam Oil Works	154
Citizens' Oil Works	199	Commercial Oil Works	240
American Oil Works	906		
Total			3,994

The Lake Superior Strike.

The Lake Superior troubles seem to grow out of something besides the amount of wages paid by the employers. In the mines of Calumet, Hecla and and Schoolcraft, the first day's hostilities were followed by an important increase of wages. This seemed to have no effect in quieting the trouble, the mutineers still refusing to return to their work or to allow others to do so. At last accounts it had degenerated to a war of races, the Cornish and Irish miners on one side being pitted against the Swedes. The English and the Irish were the first to begin the disturbance, and when the employers proposed an advance of wages the Swedes were satisfied and proposed no further work. This incensed the British workmen, and they now carry things with a high hand. Two companies of troops have been sent to the scene, but the voyage is long and the steamer on which they were sent lost a whole day by getting aground in the St. Clair river, and has not arrive the property and lives of the whole mining interest in the vicinity of Houghton are at the mercy of the rioters.

Nuremberg Hop Market.

NUREMBERG (Bavaria), May 2, 1872.—Hops—There is a continuance of favorable weather, with sunshine alternating, and grain fields and plants in general are thriving. Little is to be said about business; the stocks of hops are light. People think favorably of the staple and prices are firm, the dealings are restricted, at the same time, to filling immediate requirements. It would be difficult to guess in what position the market would be placed were a demand for both export and brewery purposes to suddenly emerge, as was the case last year. At all events the still ample stocks of hops of 1870 would hope to be resorted to.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, May 22, 1872.

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle this week so far have been rather light, the attendance of buyers in good eastern markets being well represented. Prices owing to favorable reports are pretty good, and all the offerings are selling at prices a shade stronger than last week. At this time the prospect looks fair for the balance of the week. Following are the rates current: Extra, 1,300 to 1,500 lbs, $7 00; prime, 1,200 lbs $6 75 to $6 85; fair 1,100 lbs steers, $6 50 to $6 65; 1,000 lbs cattle, $6 25 to $6 50; common, $5 00; bulls, cows and calves, $4 50 to $5 75; stockers, $4 75 to $5 50.

Hogs.

The receipts of hogs to-day have been a little heavy. The market is dull and inclined lower. Advices from Chicago report heavy receipts there, and the market here is in sympathy, buyers being determined to purchase at lowest figures. Yorkers are full 50c lower than our last report. Following are the rates current: Extra Philadelphia $4 75 to $4 80; prime Philadelphia $4 60 to $4 65; Yorkers $4 25 to $4 30.

Sheep.

The receipts of sheep to-day heavy. Yesterday the prospects looked fair, but with increased arrivals and a decreased demand the market is at least ½c lower than yesterday. Sheep are slowly to-day at the following prices: Extra 100 lbs, $5 90a6 25; prime $5 to 90 lbs, $6 25 to $6 50; fair 80 lbs, $6 25 to $6 37; common $5 50 to $5 75.

IRON MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.

May 21.—There are accumulations in some brands of pig iron, but we have still to report a very firm market for all kinds, and full prices are realized. The demand was fair. Malleable iron is without important change. We quote:

HOT BLAST CHARCOAL.	
No. 1 foundry	$22@$23 Mill iron $43@$50
No. 2 foundry	20
COLD BLAST CHARCOAL.	
Missouri	$35@40 Car-wheel $55@62
STONE COAL IRON.	
No. 1 foundry	$20@$22 Forge $43@
No. 2 foundry	18@19
BLOOMS PER TON.	
Charcoal	$95@100
BAR IRON.	
Common, ₱ lb	4 8-10c Charcoal 6c
SCRAP IRON.	
Cast	$1 30@1 75 Wrought $2 00@2 50
SHOES PER KEG.	
Horse-shoes	$5 75@6 Mule-shoes $6 75

—Enquirer.

Cincinnati Fuel Market.

May 21.—Coal—

Pomeroy and Hartford City, per bush.....16a18c.
Pittsburgh and Youghiogheny, per bush.....20c.
Cannel, per bush.....24c.
Coke, soft, per bush.....10a11c.
Coke, hard, per bush.....10a11c.
Anthracite coal, per ton.....$12 00
Wood—
Ash, oak, &c., per cord.....$7 00a8 00
Beech and sugar tree, per cord.....$8 00a9 00
Hickory, per cord.....$9 00a10 00

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 113⅞@114.

NEW YORK, May 22—P. M.

MONEY.

Money easy at 5a7 ₱ cent., closing at 6 ₱ cent. bid.

GOLD.

Gold strong at 113⅞a114. Loans 2 to 4 per cent. for carrying. Clearings $59,500,000. Engagements for export to-morrow $50,000. Treasury disbursements $544,000. The gold room keeps till five P. M. till the 1st of June.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange 109¾.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments ¼ per cent. higher and strong. The Treasury took $2,000,000 at 113a113 45.

Coupons 1881	118¾	5-20s, 1867	116¾
5-20s, 1862	113⅝	5-20s, 1865	116⅝
5-20s, 1864	113⅝	10-40s	111¾
5-20s, 1865	114¼	Currency 6s	115¾
5-20s, 1865, new	115¾	New 5s	112¾

STATE BONDS.

Missouri 6s, old	96	Virginias, old	48
Tennessees, old	73	North Carolinas, old	34
Tennessees, new	72	North Carolinas, new	29
Virginias, new	54		

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks rather quiet to-day, except Pacific Mail, which was active and strong. The market, after realizations, fell from 55¾ to 55, recovering to 55⅞ at the close. The sales of this stock affected the rest of the list. Quicksilver, Tennessee, Erie ⅛ to 1 per cent. The market finally became more active and closed strong.

Western Union	77	St. Paul	38
Quicksilver	37¾	do preferred	78¾
Atlantic Mail	29½	Toledo & Wabash	37¾
Wells, Fargo & Co	58	do preferred	67¾
American Express	79¾	Fort Wayne	98
U. S. Express	49	Ohio & Mississippi	48¾
Pacific Mail	55¼	do pref	48
New York Central	96¾	Chicago & Alton	117
N. Y. Central Scrip	93	do preferred	118
Erie	71	Ohio & Mississippi	47¾
do pref	84	Chicago & Rock Island	111¾
Harlem	127	Burlington & Quincy	139
do pref	132	Lake Shore	96¾
Mich Central	117	Panama	41¾
Cleveland & Pitts	91	Illinois Central	136
Northwestern	76¾	Indiana Central	40
do pref'd	93	C. P. Bonds	103¾
Rock Island	111¾	Del. Lack. & West'n	92¾
N. J. Central	108¾	Del. Lack. & West'n	

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, May 22, 1872.

FLOUR—Unchanged; small sales of extra spring a $6a8 50.

GRAIN—Wheat No 2 spring $1 52, spot; $1 54, seller June; No 1 spring $1 56, seller June; No 2 white 48a48½c, spot; 48¾a48¾c seller June; 49¾a49¾c seller July; rejected 49¾c; Oats dull; No 2 41¾a41¾c; No 3 dull and lower 39¾a40c; No 2 fall 46c.

WHISKY—Firm at 84½c.

PROVISIONS—Weak. Mess Pork $12 62. Lard unchanged. Bulk meats and bacon unchanged. No sales of either.

CATTLE—$2 50a6 62.

HOGS—Dull at $3 75a4 60.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, May 22.—Cotton active; middling uplands 24½c. Flour dull; superfine western and state $6 10a7 25; common to good extra $7 30a8 10; good to choice $8 15a9 00; white wheat extra $9 00a10 40; extra St. Louis $9 50a11 50. Rye dull; nearly nominal $5 00a6 00. Corn meal steady; western $3 65. Whisky dull at 89@90c. Wheat dull; No 2 Chicago spring, delivered, $1 71; prime white Michigan $2 12. Rye firm; active; state 93a96c; store 98c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn dull and heavy; new western mixed, afloat, 59a59½c; delivery. Oats more active; western 58½c; white 63a63½c. Eggs quiet; western 13¾a14¼c. Hay unchanged. Hops firm; 25a30c for 1871; 34a40c for choice to prime for 1869. Leather dull at 25a26c. Orinoco at 27a28c. Wool quiet; Michigan X 56c; extra pulled 66c. Coffee firm; 40 15a18 c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 8¾a9¾c; Cuba 9a9¾c. Molasses quiet; Porto Rico 45a50c. Rice firm at 8¾a9¾c. Crude petroleum 13a13¾c; refined 23¾c. Turpentine strong at 42c. Pork steady; new mess at $15 50a15 75; prime mess $13 00a13 50; June $13 75a13 80; Aug. $14 20a14 25. Beef unchanged; tut quite quiet; hams 9¾a10¾c. Dry salted shoulders 4¾a5¾c; middles quiet; long clear 7¾c; heavy; No 1 to prime steam 8¾a9¾c; kettle 9¾c. Butter firm; new 22a27c. Cheese firm; new 11¾a14¾c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, May 22.—Dry Goods—Trade in most descriptions of dry goods staples continues dull but a few good package sales have been effected. The advance in raw cottons has forced the very firm except printing clothes, which are quoted at 17¼a18c, with a few irregular sales to the lowest figure mentioned. In brown sheetings and shirtings Pepperell's 10-4 are quoted at 27½c; 11-4 42½c; 12-4 47½c. Thompson's 4-4 are in bleached do Pepperell 11-4 are quoted at 47½c. More inquiry is manifested among the jobbing buyers, but no transactions of magnitude are reported. The auction sales were fairly attended, and foreign goods brought similar prices to the late low rates ruling: Grenadine de Fer sold for 42½c; Paris Canelle Grenadines 66c; 329 Ostrich feathers sold for $2 75 ₱ lb.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, May 22.—Cattle—Receipts 1,020, making the supply for the week 8,313, or 489 cars, against 292 last week. The market is dropping, buyers demanding a slight reduction. Good cattle bring Tuesday's rates; medium and common 25 per ¼ c. Sales 747 Illinois steers, of 1,016 to 1,404 lbs, at $4 95a5 00; 970 Missouri steers, of 1,000 to 1,354 lbs, at 5a5 30; 1,000 Texas steers, of 1,000 lbs, at $5 75. Sheep—Receipts 3,000, with all the offerings sold; prices about as last week. Sales of 180 clipped Ohio sheep of 89 lbs at $6 90; 210 Ohio clipped sheep of 93 lbs at $7; 224 Ohio clipped of 85 lbs, at $6 60; 160 Illinois clipped of 97 lbs at $6 90; 200 mixed Ohio Wooled of 88 lbs at $6 25. Hogs—Receipts 13,400. The offerings found a ready sale, with a slight reduction on Tuesday's rates. Sales 153 Illinois hogs of 200 lbs at $4 50; 114 Indiana of 216 lbs at $4 60; 70 Indiana still fed of 209 lbs at $4 25.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, May 22.—Tobacco—sales 177 hhds; lugs $7 55a8 60; common leaf $8 50a9 00; medium to fine $9 50a13 50; good cutting $18 00a25 00. Bagging—demand limited; held firm at 17a17½c. Cotton strong; middling 23½c. Flour—transaction light, tending downward; extra family $7 50. Wheat—nominal. Corn firm; sales of 55,000 at 49c. Oats unchanged. Mess pork—demand limited but firm at $13 75a13 90; cash. Bacon firm; sales 45,000 lbs. Bulk meats quiet at 6¼a6¾c. Lard quiet; sales 100 tierces at 8¾c; held in kegs at 10c; in tierces 9c. Hams, sugar cured, 11½a12c. Whisky quiet at 84a85c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, May 22.—Cotton active and advanced; low middling 23¾c. Flour dull and declined; family $6 75a7 00. Wheat dull and declined; red $1 80a1 85; corn dull and lower at 53a54c. Rye firm at $1 07. Oats firm at 42a47c. Eggs firm at 13c. Butter dull and drooping at 24a26c. Mess pork quiet and unchanged; regular $13. Lard firm; sales summer and winter kleam 8¾a8¾c; kettle 9c. Bulk meats unchanged at 4¾a6¾c; 6¾a6¾c; no sales. Bacon firm and active at 7¾a7¾c. Hogs active at $4 30a4 50; receipts 2,900.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, May 22.—Flour—Demand good and holders firm; Wisconsin and Minnesota $5 75a9 50. Wheat quiet and weak. Rye steady at $1 10. Corn dull; prices rather easier. Oats firm; white 55c. Oats in limited demand; white 58½c; mixed 56a57c. Whisky 90¾c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, May 22.—Flour quiet. Wheat quiet; amber Michigan $1 92¾; No 1 red at 96; No 2 do at 90. Corn firm; high mixed 55c; low mixed 54¾c; yellow 53¾c; Michigan 54¾c; no grade 53c. Oats firm; No 1 48c; No 2 45¾c; Michigan 46¾c; rejected 44c.

New York Metal Market.

NEW YORK, May 22.—Cast steel—Manufactured copper steady; ingot Lake quiet at 36a37c. Pig iron dull; Scotch $19a22; American $18a$22; bar firm at $106. Nails quiet; cut $5 75; clinch $7 25a7 75; horse shoe 7¼a8c.

RIVER PACKETS.

BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET CO.

LEAVES DAILY AT 8 A. M and 5 P. M.
LEAVES BROWNSVILLE AT 5 A. M. & 4 P. M.

For All Points on the Monongahela River.

STEAMER GENEVA.....CAPT. PHILLIPS
STEAMER ELECTOR.....CAPT. R. R. ASB

THE VERY LATEST.

POLITICAL.

Illinois Republican State Convention.

CHICAGO, May 22.—The Illinois State Convention met in Springfield at at noon to-day, and effected a temporary organization by electing J. P. Roote temporary President. The usual committees were appointed, and a recess taken till two P. M. J. Young Scammon is Chairman of Committee on Resolutions.

The temporary chairman, in the course of his remarks, read the following dispatch:

"WASHINGTON, May 22.—To the Republican State Convention, Springfield, Illinois: Give us harmony, with big-hearted Dick Oglesby for Governor and good men as his associates on the ticket, and we will carry Illinois by such a majority as will fill every true Republican heart with joy. JOHN A. LOGAN."

On reassembling a permanent organization was effected by the election of Hon. Stephen T. Logan, of Sangamon county, President, with Vice Presidents from each district. On taking his seat Judge Logan made an eloquent speech, which was loudly cheered. On motion, the Convention proceeded to nominate candidates for State officers. General Richard J. Oglesby was nominated for Governor by acclamation, and after an informal ballot General J. L. Beveridge was nominated for Lieutenant Governor, also by acclamation. For Auditor General C. E. Lippincott was nominated by acclamation, all opposition being withdrawn before the first ballot was taken. Col. Geo. H. Herlow was nominated for Secretary of State. E. Rutz, of St. Clair, for Treasurer; J. K. Edsall, of Lee, for Attorney General.

The Committee on Resolutions, through Gen. Raum, made a report, which was adopted with immense applause. Full sets of electors and of delegates and alternates to the National Republican Convention were selected. The convention then adjourned until 8 P. M., when Gen. Ogelsby delivered a stirring campaign speech. The proceedings of the convention were entirely harmonious.

The following is a synopsis of the resolutions adopted by the convention: The first declares that the past acts of the Republican party are a better guarantee than mere resolutions of a new party, and recounts the achievements of the Republican party in the destruction of slavery, introduction of civil service reform, adoption of the eight-hour law for labor in public service, maintenance of the policy of fully protecting the naturalized citizen from the claims of foreign allegiance, in the honesty and justice to both settlers and Indians of its Indian policy, in the suppression of the rebellion and measurable restoration of peace through the magnanimous treatment of the rebels. The second extols the financial policy of the party, which has reduced both the National debt and National tax, placed the credit of the nation in the best condition and furnished the people a good National currency. The third declares that no other party can be safely intrusted with the National government. The fourth declares as the fundamental principle of the Republican party the right and duty of its supporters the criticise National, State and municipal governments and asserts that no party ever existed in the country that can boast of so much independence of thought, speech and action. The fifth declares all sovereignty emanates from the people, a portion of which they delegated to the national government, with the larger portion to the State governments, reserving to themselves the residue in bills of rights and restrictions against encroachments of authority and the municipal government, and that no Republican wishes to deprive the nation, States, counties, cities, towns or individuals of any of their legitimate constitutional rights, and all pretences that the Republican party desires or intends to establish a consolidated government of unlimited powers are gratuitous slanders. The sixth and seventh resolutions are as follows:

Resolved, That the Republican party is a party of progress and human rights and duties. We are for the equality of all before the law and preservation of constitutional rights, and we disapprove of all unconstitutional legislation for the cure of any disorders in society, whether religious, in temperance, or any other evil. We oppose surrender of individual freedom to those who ask that their prejudices and opinions shall be the law, and we demand equal and just rights and duties for every human being, and the largest liberty consistent with the public good and preservation of social order.

Resolved, That the necessities of the government require so large a tariff on importations that the question of free trade is not one now before the American people, and a tariff that will most promote the labor, industry and general welfare of the country, without being oppressive to any interests of society, and we know of no better way to dispose of these subjects than that adopted by the Republican party in Congress, to learn wisdom from experience, reduce taxation as fast as possible, and remove unnecessary burdens upon the necessaries of life.

The eighth declares that in adjusting the system of taxation care should be taken to so arrange the tax so as to press least upon the growing interests of the country, and between the necessaries of life and afford labor the fairest promise of permanent reward. The ninth indorses the recommendation of President Grant for national legislation for the protection of immigrants. The tenth expresses the gratitude of the nation to soldiers and sailors. The eleventh is as follows:

Resolved, That the people of the United States owe U. S. Grant a great debt of gratitude for his patriotic devotion to the interests of the people in war and peace, that we have unabated confidence in his integrity, patriotism, ability, prudence and good judgment, and hereby instruct our delegates to the Philadelphia Convention to vote for and use all honorable means to secure his nomination as the Republican candidate for Presidency of the United States.

Illinois Liberal Republicans and Democrats in Council.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., May 22.—A conference of the Liberal Republicans and Democrats was held in this city to-day. After a general interchange of opinion the Liberal Republicans adopted a resolution that a State Central Committee of thirteen be appointed to issue a call for a Liberal Republican Mass State Convention to nominate State officers and presidential electors, to take such steps as it may deem proper for the organization of the Liberal party in this State, and recommending that said Convention be held at Springfield on 26th, June; also that said committee take immediate steps to organize Greeley and Brown clubs throughout the State. A resolution was adopted by the Democrats present requesting the Democratic State Central Committee to supplement the call for a State Convention for a Democratic State Convention on the 26th of June, by adding to the business of selecting delegates to the National Democratic Convention that of nominating a State ticket. The meeting was attended by about one hundred Liberal Republicans and Democrats from all parts of the State, and its deliberations were harmonious and feeling enthusiastic.

The "Liberal" Coalition in Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, May 22.—The Brooks wing of the Republican party met in State Convention to-day. Gen. R. N. Colloron was made temporary chairman. After appointing a committee on credentials the Convention adjourned until ten o'clock to-morrow. The attendance was large and the delegates about equally divided between white and blacks. In the caucus it has been decided by more than a two-thirds vote that the Convention to-morrow will declare for Greeley and Brown and put forward a full State ticket. Senator Rice and Congressman Botts both are here urging that course.

Failure of the Anti-Secret Society Movement.

OREELIN, O., May 22.—The mass convention of persons opposed to secret organizations assembled at one P. M. and resumed the discussion of the resolution that national political action be taken. The fact was developing that nearly all the members were in favor of local political action, while many were opposed to national action. A dispute arose concerning President Grant's attitude toward freemasonry. At 2:30 P. M. it was moved to lay the resolution to nominate a President on the table. After some confusion the motion was carried amid cheers. President Blanchard moved that, considering there is much difference of sentiment upon the question, the mass convention adjourn. This motion was passed by a nearly unanimous vote and the National Christian Association at once resumed its sittings. Some prominent delegates are of the opinion that another mass convention will be called this week and candidates nominated. Others are of the opinion that the Anti-Secret Order Association will memoralize and endeavor to make terms with the Philadelphia Convention, and failing in that will call a Convention in August. Still others believe that no political action will be taken this year.

The Philadelphia Union League.

PHILADELPHIA, May 22.—The Union League of this city held a meeting this evening to take action in regard to the coming campaign. Resolutions were adopted indorsing President Grant, and a committee of twenty-five authorized to conduct the campaign.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The city of New Haven yesterday made the State of Connecticut an offer of $1,000,000, to be expended in building a State House, which will be a present from the city of New Haven to the State.

Yesterday morning, while the midshipmen at Annapolis were being examined in practical seamanship by the Board of Visitors, in setting and furling sails, &c., on board the ship Dale, midshipman Fidelo S. Carter, of Illinois, fell from below the foretopsail yard-arm, striking the rigging in his fall, into the water. Midshipmen R. H. McLean, of New York, and R. W. Gait, of Virginia, jumped overboard after him, and kept him afloat until all were rescued by a boat. Carter was badly bruised, but it is thought he sustained no serious injury.

At New York, last evening, Thomas H. Armstrong fatally stabbed his aged mother.

The steamer Australia, from Glasgow, arrived at New York last night.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 22.—River rising; sixteen feet six inches. Arrived—Argosy, Pittsburgh. Departed—Charner, Evansville; John Kilgour, New Orleans.

Cairo.

CAIRO, May 22.—Arrived—Eddyville, Nashville; Coal Oil, St. Louis; Bismarck, New Orleans; Julia, St. Louis. Departed—Bismarck, St. Louis; Kate Kinny, Louisville. The river has risen fifteen inches. Cloudy and cool.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, May 21.—Sugar dull; fully fair 9¾c. Molasses dull; cistern bottom 30@35c. Whisky dull at 93@95c. Coffee quiet at 21½c. Cotton—Sales 2,700 bales good ordinary at 21½c; low middlings 20¾c; middling 23½c. Receipts 172; no exports; stock 78,341.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22, 1872.

REPORTS ON THE ROBESON INVESTIGATION.

The report of the majority of the House select committee upon the charges against Secretary Robeson says his accuser totally failed to produce a single witness or any proof whatever tending in the slightest degree to maintain any of the charges, or to throw even a doubt or suspicion on the personal character of the Secretary. If it were desirable to refer to the testimony at all in detail, it would not be for the purpose of refutation, but only to exhibit the malignant and wanton character of the libels which gave rise to the investigation. The Committee feel justified in denouncing them as the most extraordinary libels which ever have been published in this country, and a shameful perversion of the privileges of the press. After a careful investigation they are unable to find errors or irregularities of administration which would justify any action by the House, or cast any discredit upon the Secretary. Most of the matters which have been even attempted to be criticised have been acts of revenue officers, following the routine long established under former administrations, and decisions upon statutes made by former Secretaries, such officers acting with the best of motives and for the interests of the government.

Mr. Blair, of Michigan, presented the minority report. He condemns the Secretary for in disregard of law, reopening and paying the Secor account, which had been closed by the department and by Congress; claims that his action was in direct violation of law and of a wholesome rule of the department, that one administration should not reopen accounts closed by another, its predecessor. The giving of the Tennessee contract to Roach was prejudicial to the interests of the government, was illegal, because let privately without advertisment and open competition, and because it bartered away the machinery and boilers already in the vessel without authority of law and for less than their real value. Mr. Blair also condemns the Secretary for making contracts for torpedo boats without advertisement, and for the payment of the steamer Governor claim, which he believes a groundless one that never could have prevailed in any court. Mr. Archer goes with the majority in exonerating the Secretary from the charges of corruption and dishonesty, but Mr. Blair believes the Secor payment and the Roach contract to be violations of law.

CONSIDERING THE TREATY MUDDLE.

The Senate went into executive session this afternoon on the additional article to the Treaty of Washington, with the modification proposed by the majority of the Committee on Foreign Relations, to effect the original object by a change of the phraseology but, of equal application to both sides.

A VIOLENT STORM.

A wind storm prevailed this afternoon, accompanied by copious showers of rain, and was very destructive to the foliage of the public parks. Some of the tallest and handsomest trees in the vicinity of the President's house were torn up by the roots, and the destruction of shrubbery was quite extensive.

THE TOBACCO INTERESTS

Had a hearing to-day before the Senate Finance Committee. The plug manufacturers were represented by Mr. Burwell, of Virginia, and Mr. Dean of Kentucky. They fully accept Mr. Dawes's uniform tax bill as adopted by the House and ask its acceptance by the Senate, and submitted samples showing the inequality of the graded tax. The Cutters, through Mr. Spence, of Cincinnati, and Mr. Hudson, of Missouri, oppose the bill and ask amendments. The bonded warehouse interest was also heard pro and con.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, May 23, 1872, 1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES.

The lowest barometer will move northeastwardly over the northern portion of New England, followed by rising barometer; northerly to westerly winds, clear and clearing weather from the lakes to the eastern gulf and south and middle Atlantic coasts, and will extend over New England on Thursday afternoon and night. Dangerous winds not anticipated.

The Philadelphia *Press* says it is understood that the House Sub-committee of Commerce, which lately investigated the South Improvement Company of this State, will soon submit a brief report to accompany the testimony, all of which will be printed, reviewing the object and organization of the company, and making the main point that State laws prohibiting railroad companies from combining with each other are not adequate to prevent combination with third parties to the equal loss and disadvantage of their patrons. The South Improvement Company being a State organization, and virtually dead, the committee will recommend no legislation in regard to it. The whole subject, however, will form part of an extended investigation into the transportation system of the country authorized by a resolution of the House in January, which will be continued during the recess, and lead, it is hoped, to a thorough knowledge and important reforms. Representative Conger, chairman of the subcommittee, intends to present a bill next session incorporating trunk lines of freight railways from the West to the seaboard.

In Portland, Me., yesterday, Mrs. Ball left her twin children, aged ten months, alone for a few minutes, lying on the floor, when a cat attacked one of them, biting and tearing the flesh on her face in a horrible manner.

The twelfth annual Congress of the Brewers' Association of the United States will be held in New York city on the 5th of June.

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage May 20, 1872.

	Cents.
Mrs. Mary Mates, Turtle Creek, Pa.	1
Michael Flood, New York, N. Y.	1
J. A. Morgan, Foxburg, Pa.	1
L. Marchand & Co., Irwin, Pa.	1
W. H. Lerens, Parker, Pa.	3
J. Hinds, Madison, Ind.	3
Wm. McBryar, M. D., Apollo, Pa.	3
Brother Thomas, Cleveland, Ohio	3
George D. Harter & Bro., Canton, Ohio.	3
Miss Josephine L. Deney, Harrisburg, Pa.	3

JOHN H. STEWART, Postmaster.

NEW CITY HALL.

The Formal Opening—Programme of Exercises.

Below we publish the official programme of exercises connected with the formal opening of the new City Hall, on Monday and Tuesday next, the 27th and 28th instant. The announcement cannot fail to be of public interest:

MONDAY.

City Councils meet specially at 10 o'clock A. M., sharp, at old city building, and, Forming in double file, will march from old city building to new Municipal Hall.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

City Hall Commission and Architect.
Mayors Blackmore and Callow and Ex-Mayor Brush.
Clerk and Chief of Police.
Presidents of Councils.
Clerks and Pages.
Members of Select Council.
Members of Common Council.
Burgesses and Members of Councils of South Side.
Controller and Treasurer.
City Attorney and City Engineer.
Engineer Corps.
Clerks in city offices and City Officials.
Street and Road Commissioners.

ORDER OF EXERCISES AT MUNICIPAL HALL.

Prayer by Rt. Rev. John B. Kerfoot, D. D.
Formal reception of the Councils and City Officials, and their induction into the new City Hall, by Colonel William Phillips, on behalf of the Board of Commissioners.
Response:
Hill Burgwin, Esq.
Music.
Regular session of Councils at 2 P. M.
Evening, from 8 to 10 o'clock.
Mayors Blackmore and Brush Levee.

TUESDAY.

10 A. M.—Review of Fire Department by Fire Commissioners from balcony of City Hall.
2 P. M.—Review of Police Force by Mayor, Chief of Police and Police Committee of Councils.

During the day addresses will be delivered by a number of distinguished speakers.

Evening—Hall will be open from 8 to 12 P. M. for inspection by the ladies. No gentleman admitted unless accompanied by a lady.

Citizens of Allegheny city are invited to participate in the opening of Municipal Hall.

DR. ADDISON AYRHES,
COL. WILLIAM PHILLIPS,
ROWLAND H. SMITH,
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM,
Committee.

Dead Child Found.

Shortly after five o'clock last evening the body of a female child was found floating in the Allegheny river opposite Millvale borough. There was a rope wound about the neck of the child when it was found, which leads to the suspicion of foul play. The body was taken to the Twelfth ward station house where it will remain until after the Coroner holds an inquest to-day.

A YOUNG man named William McLaughlin, living at Wilkinsburg, was shot and seriously injured in the saloon of Peter Miller McQuirk, at Torrens Station, on Tuesday afternoon. McLaughlin entered the saloon and called for a drink, when a difficulty occurred between him and the proprietor, and the latter drew his revolver and fired. The ball took effect in McLaughlin's right side, and inflicted a serious wound. He paid little attention to it, but yesterday morning Dr. Perchment was summoned in haste to attend the wounded man. McQuirk was arrested and is in the East Liberty station-house, awaiting a hearing.

LAST evening the members of the Oakland base ball club held a meeting in the Fourteenth ward public school building, in order to re-organize for the present season. This club will be the first to take the field. Thomas Fawcett was unanimously elected Captain of the first nine, and under his efficient lead the Oaklands will win many laurels this year.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

"The Streets of New York" was presented by Mr. Frank Mayo and the regular company at this theater last evening, and to a decidedly larger audience than on either Monday or Tuesday night. As *Badger*, Mr. Mayo has, we think, no equal on the stage.

To-night the old-time favorite drama, the "Octoroon," will be revived, and we are assured that it will be presented in a manner never equalled in this city. Mr. Mayo makes a specialty of the character of *Uncle Pete*, and plays it with a fidelity to nature which renders it charming. For two weeks he crowded one of the largest theaters in Cincinnati with the piece. Mr. Arthur Palmer has painted some new scenery for the "Octoroon," one of which, representing the Mississippi by moonlight, is in young lady parlance "perfectly beautiful." The announcement that the "Octoroon" is to be performed should be sufficient to fill the Opera House to its utmost extent.

Academy of Music.

Burlesque, with a sprinkling of really good music, is certainly popular in this city, for the Oates comic opera company have had full houses every night thus far. "Fortunio" is full of fun and keeps people laughing all the time. Mrs. Oates as *Fortunio*, Mr. Allen as *Princess Vindicta*, Mr. Crane as the *King*, and Mr. Madin as the *Gonzaldi*, are all worthy of special praise, while of the other members of the company it can be said that all play their parts admirably. The operatic selections are rendered in such a manner as to satisfy the critical portion of the audience, and nearly always receive an *encore*. The extravaganza is void of vulgarity, none of the jokes being of the broad order.

"Fortunio and His Gifted Servants" holds the stage this evening.

Varieties Theater.

Doorkeeper Woolridge, one of the most affable and accommodating gentlemen known to the patrons of places of amusement, has his annual benefit at the Varieties Theater this evening, and we expect for him a perfect jam of people. One of the finest performances of the season will be served up to his friends, and they are not few. Go early if you can, but go in any event.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE season at the Pittsburgh Opera House will close on Saturday, June 1st.

IN the borough of Ormsby Larkins and Cary alleys have been ordered to be paved.

MRS. JAMES A. OATES and her company go hence to Titusville for two nights—Monday and Tuesday next.

THAT GIGANTIC FRAUD, the *Legislative Record*, hasn't stopped coming yet. About two instalments per week are received.

THE little son of Jacob Shook, who was run over Tuesday night by a car on the Ormsby Passenger Railway, is lying in a critical condition.

ABOUT fifty members of the Allegheny Republican Club have, up to last evening, signified their intention of attending the Philadelphia Convention.

PROF. SEAGER will produce the oratorio of "Esther" in Old City to-morrow evening. Caroline Richings-Bernard will play "the beautiful queen."

DR. A. P. HEICHOLD, Supervisor of Internal Revenue for upper Michigan district, arrived in the city yesterday from Sault Ste. Marie.

ALDERMAN TAYLOR issued a warrant yesterday for the arrest of Antonio Morrow, charged by Joseph Clinton with assault and battery on the wife of the prosecutor.

DR. JAMES S. KING, dentist, of Fifth avenue, leaves to-day for a trip through the South, to be absent several weeks. He intends to take a look at the lands in the better portions of North Carolina.

THE Woman's Suffrage Association will meet this evening at the residence of Mrs. Kelly, No. 59 Wylie avenue, for the purpose of electing officers. A full attendance is requested.

THE remodeling of A. & D. H. Chambers's glass works in South Pittsburgh has been completed, and a full furnace of new pots were set yesterday. The works will be in full blast in a few days.

AN effort is about to be made to get the Councils of the two Birminghams to erect a float at the foot of Seventeenth street, for their mutual use for depositing town filth in the river.

YESTERDAY afternoon Mary Claire made an information against Mrs. Moffett, charging her with surety of the peace in threatening to indent the skull of the prosecutrix with a poker. Alderman Taylor has issued a warrant for the belligerent female.

JOHN BOTTLE, whose fondness for the bottle keeps him bottled up in the workhouse most of his time, dallied too much with his namesake again yesterday, and landed in the Central station-house. His fate is sealed, probably, for six months at Claremont.

BRIDGET KELLY made an information yesterday before Mayor Blackmore, charging her husband, Michael Kelly, with assault and battery and surety of the peace. The defendant was arrested and held to bail for a hearing.

THE Mayor yesterday received a petition signed by T. McNary, J. S. Woodwell and M. S. Burgher, a committee of the Grand Army of the Republic, asking that our citizens suspend business on Memorial Day. The opportunity will be afforded.

YESTERDAY afternoon H. B. Lyons made an information against William Coats, before Alderman Mitchell, of the Seventeenth ward, charging him with assault and battery. Defendant was arrested and gave bail in one thousand dollars for a hearing on Friday.

HARRY WILLIAMS, a theatrical manager, who had charge of the Old Theatre here in 1869, was arrested yesterday, by the United States authorities, to answer a charge of wilfully or neglecting to pay special tax. The balance due amounts to about $200. He was held to answer.

The Fourth Ward Lyceum of Allegheny will give an entertainment this evening in the school house, on Liberty street, which promises to be an exceedingly pleasant one. The prologue will be delivered by Mr. Charles H. Shinkle. The exercises will conclude with the farce "Handy Andy."

THOMAS H. CRAWFORD, well known among the printers of this city as "Long Tom" and "Long Primer Tom," died in Buffalo, N. Y., on Sunday, of cancer of the lip. Crawford was a good printer, and a genial gentleman, and the news of his death will be received with regret by many old friends.

ALDERMAN STRAIN yesterday issued a warrant for the arrest of Samuel B. Sharp, charged on oath of Mrs. M. A. Wilson with forgery. The defendant, it is alleged, was indebted to Mrs. Wilson in the sum of $250, and gave her a note purporting to be signed by a responsible party, which signature the responsible party now disowns.

CONSTABLE T. D. Hare made an information yesterday against M. Conlin, charging him with interfering with an officer in the discharge of his duty. Hare, it appears, had an execution on some of Conlin's property, and when the prosecutor made the levy defendant attacked him. Hearing to-day before Alderman Strain.

ALDERMAN O'DONNELL yesterday caused the arrest of E. Gilchrist, charged, on oath of his wife, Mary Gilchrist, with surety of the peace. The defendant is accused of attacking his wife, abusing her and threatening to continue to abuse her until he would earn a ticket to the penitentiary. He was committed for a hearing.

THE work for the erection of a new church building on the corner of Pride and Ann streets, Sixth ward, was commenced yesterday. The congregation is the German Lutheran, now occupying the building on the corner of Grant street and Sixth avenue, which they recently sold.

MRS. RAHL, who was lately badly burned by oil at her house on Van Bram street, has been removed to the Mercy Hospital, but is still in a critical condition. If she recovers it is said that her arms will remain in an upright position from the elbows.

EUGENE BAILEY, whose attempt to commit suicide on Tuesday night in the Allegheny lock-up has already been noticed, was examined yesterday by the City Physician and pronounced insane, caused by excessive drinking. He was removed to the insane department of the Poor Farm.

THE hearing in the case of officer Harrison, who was charged with assault and battery upon a boy while making an arrest, took place yesterday before Justice Hoerr, of East Birmingham. The charge was not substantiated, and the magistrate dismissed the case at the cost of the prosecutor.

ON Tuesday next an election will be held in Harrison county, West Virginia, on the question whether the county will subscribe for bonds to the amount of $200,000 on the Pittsburg, Virginia and Charleston Railroad. An election was recently held in Lewis county, same State, when it was decided to take bonds to that amount on the same road.

R. A. MORRISON lodged complaint yesterday before Mayor Blackmore, charging her husband, Michael Kelly, with assault, battery and surety of the peace. The defendant was arrested and held to bail for a hearing.

THE Mayor yesterday received a petition signed by T. McNary, J. S. Woodwell and M. S. Burgher, a committee of the Grand Army of the Republic, asking that our citizens suspend business on Memorial Day. The opportunity will be afforded.

YESTERDAY afternoon H. B. Lyons made an information against William Coats, before Alderman Mitchell, of the Seventeenth ward, charging him with assault and battery. Defendant was arrested and gave bail in one thousand dollars for a hearing